

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

No. VIII.]

SEPTEMBER, 1796.

[Vol. II.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
YOUR correspondent, who has with such very superior merit translated the Leonora of BÜRGER, is mistaken when he calls that ballad wholly original. He has observed that many of the ballads of the gloomy German are translated with improvements from English originals.—Perhaps the story of Leonora was suggested by a ballad entitled, “*The Suffolk Miracle, or a relation of a Young Man, who a month after his death appeared to his sweetheart, and carried her on horseback behind him for forty miles, in two hours, and was never seen after but in his grave.*” It is in a collection of ballads, printed 1723. The collection extended to three volumes, each published separately, and is now very rare. In this tale the spirit comes at midnight, and the maiden departs with him.

When she was got her love behind,  
They pass’d as swift as any wind,  
That in two hours, or little more  
He brought her to her father’s door.

But as they did this great haste make,  
He did complain his head did ache,  
Her handkerchief she then took out,  
And tyed the same his head about.

And unto him she thus did say,  
“Thou art as cold as any clay!”  
“When we come home a fire we’ll have,”  
But little dreamd he went to grave!

As Bürger is well versed in this branch of English poetry, it is not improbable that this rude but striking tale may have occasioned the sublime ballad of Leonora. However this may be, it certainly contradicts a remark that has not unaptly been made upon that Poem, that the difference between a German ghost and an English one is, that the German rides on horseback, and the English one goes on foot.

MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

The imitation of the following lines from “William’s Ghost”, is, I think manifest. These are the lines of Leonora:

“And where is then thy house and home,  
“And where thy bridal bed?”  
“’Tis narrow, silent, chilly, dark,  
“Far hence I rest my head.  
“And is there any room for me,  
“Wherein that I may creep?”  
“There’s room enough for thee and me,  
“Wherein that we may sleep.”

Compare them with these of the English ballad:

Now she has kilted her robes of green,  
A piece below her knee,  
And a the live-long winter night  
The dead corpse followed she.  
“Is there any room at your head, Willie?  
“Or any at your feet?  
“Or any room at your side, Willie,  
“Wherein that I may creep?”  
“There’s no room at my head, Margaret,  
“There’s no room at my feet;  
“There’s no room at my side, Margaret,  
“My coffin is made to meet.”

Leonora is in parts equal to any composition I have ever read. The moral however is very exceptionable, and they who may abhor the vindictive justice of God, will think the punishment of Leonora exceeds her offence. The other ballad of the Parson’s Daughter is, in my opinion, superior. The abruptness of the beginning, and the recurrence to it at the end are unequalled.

Sept. 3, 1796.

B.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

TO my remarks on the symptoms of progressive desiccation, inserted in page 96, of your Magazine, I with the following to be added.

In the Odysssey (book iv, v. 355) Homer tells us that the island Pharos was a day’s sail from Ægypt, or from the mouth

4 H

of

of the Nile. When Ptolemy Philadelphus employed Sostrates to construct upon this solitary rock the most celebrated light-house of the ancient world, it was only seven stadia distant from the main land. In the time of Cleopatra it was already united with the continent, and the road leading to it called the *keptastade*.

Your's, &c.

July 20, 1796.

T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOU doubtless will learn, with much pleasure, that a subscription has been opened for the relief of the widow and five young children of BURNS, the Scotch Poet. The following gentlemen have consented to act as trustees for the proper application of the money which may be thus raised:

PATRICK MILLER, Esq. of Dalhousie.

DOCTOR MAXWELL, Dumfries.

JOHN LYME, Esq. Dumfries.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Esq. of Banks.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Esq. Edinburgh.

Mr. NICOL, Bookseller, London.

ALEXANDER MUNDELL, Esq. of Robert-  
sonet, Adelphi, London.

There has been already subscribed at Dumfries, where the Poet resided for the last years of his life, £ 104. 12

At Edinburgh 64 16

Subscriptions are received at the houses of Sir W. FORBES and Co. and MANSFIELD, RAMSAY, and Co. bankers, and at the shops of the booksellers in Edinburgh; in London, at the shops of Messrs. CADELL and DAVIES, NICOL, EDWARDS, WHITES, PAYNE, JOHNSON, RICHARDSON, HOOKHAM, and ARCHES, booksellers; at Oxford, by Messrs. FLETCHER and Co. and Mr. J. COOKE, booksellers; at Cambridge, by Mr. W. H. LUNN, bookseller; and at Glasgow, by Messrs. DUNLOP and WILSON, and BRASH and REID, booksellers; and by Mr. MUNDELL, printer to the University of Glasgow.

It is to be expected that many of your numerous readers will exhibit on this occasion a tribute of their regard to departed genius; and that an age which in general affects so much mental liberality, will prove it by a bounty that shall effectually serve these distressed objects.

Your's, &c.

Sept. 9, 1796.

BENEVOLUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON looking over the Hints on the Population of England and Wales, which appeared in the First Number of your Magazine, I was rather surprised to find our rapid decline in this respect so strongly asserted; particularly as the writer, who appears to have taken all the facts which he produces in support of his opinion from Dr. Price's Essay, most probably well knew, that the Doctor, after a long and minute investigation of the subject, requested it might be remembered, that his opinion in this instance was by no means a clear and decided conviction; and with his usual candour allowed, that in continuing to support his former arguments, he might probably be influenced too much by a desire to maintain an assertion once delivered.

From a comparison of the returns of the surveyors of house and window duties, it is inferred, that in 87 years the number of houses had decreased upwards of 360,000, their number in the year 1777 being 952,734. No evidence is brought forward to shew that the population from 1777 to the present time continued to decline; but from the destruction of the American and present wars, it is considered as highly probable: during the former, however, the contrary appears to have taken place, the total number of houses, according to the report of the surveyors in 1781, being in that year 1,005,810; from which time to the present, the produce of the house and window duties as little indicate a decrease of habitations, as that of the duties affected by consumption do of inhabitants.

It is stated as the most alarming circumstance attending the supposed depopulation, that it has taken place chiefly among the poorer class of the people; but if the following account of the number of houses excused on account of poverty in 1756 and 1781 is correct, they increased during 25 years nearly 10,000; the number being in 1756—274,755

1781—284,459.

The increase of the poor of late years. I believe few persons will be inclined to doubt; the general increase of the parish rates, beyond the difference caused by the enhanced value of provisions, seems to prove it; and the augmentation of the poorer class appears a more natural and certain effect of the enormous debt which depresses the most useful part of the community, than the diminution of our numbers.



numbers. The generality of any people will submit to much inconvenience before they are driven to the determination of quitting their native country; their burthens accumulating gradually, they feel the effect without distinguishing the cause, and frequently ascribe to adventitious circumstances that accelerating rise in the price of commodities, which is the inevitable consequence of a system of increasing taxation. The tendency of our debt, which at present is augmenting with unprecedented rapidity, seems rather to be the daily introduction of a greater disparity between the conditions of the different classes of the community, by increasing the wealth of the rich, while it diminishes the comforts of the poor; and causing a considerable alteration in their comparative numbers, though that of the whole may remain nearly the same, or even increase.

Your Northumbrian correspondent, p. 524, with much propriety, declines entering upon the state of the population of the country at large. It is a point, which, except by a general enumeration, can only be determined from the data furnished by taxation, produce, or consumption; and the single instance produced of the great depopulation of a once considerable village, though founded on the actual number of inhabitants at different periods, might be easily opposed by correct enumerations of many villages in Yorkshire and other parts, which prove a very considerable increase. Even this deserted village is represented to have been nearly in its present state for the last forty years; and though a more extensive enquiry might have discovered a few similar instances, I apprehend many more would have been found that for some years past have been, and still are, gradually increasing in numbers, though perhaps at the same time increasing in poverty.

Of 606 parishes described in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, there are many in which the inhabitants are much less numerous than formerly, notwithstanding which there has been upon the whole a very considerable increase. In 1755 they contained 884,981 inhabitants; and by accounts taken between the years 1790 and 1793, they amounted to 1,108,522; so that the increase of some places had not only counteracted the depopulation of others, but produced an augmentation of 223,541 inhabitants, or about 6000 per annum.—This, however, it must be observed, is

very much below the natural rate of increase in any country, and evinces a great loss of inhabitants from emigration, war, and other unfavourable circumstances; for though it appears that of late years the population both of North and South Britain has been increasing, it has certainly been at a much slower rate than in any other countries which have been less engaged in war, and where from subsistence being easier there is more encouragement to marriage, and a greater temptation to induce the natives of other countries to remove thither. The American States afford an instance of an unprecedented increase of population, having in the course of 180 years doubled their number more than thirteen times.

Aug. 28.

J. J. G.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE observations of M. of Chichester in your number for July, p. 462, upon the halo round the moon, led me to the considerations which ended in the following queries; and it occurred to me that when he sees those queries, he will find exercise for a mind which discovers much genius.

Q 1. Whether the circle or rings we frequently see round the Sun and Moon, are not occasioned by the reflection of the circumference of the earth?

2. Whether such reflection is not produced by that state of our atmosphere which generally precedes rain?

On Sunday last, the 21st instant, a very large ring was seen for a considerable time round the sun. The sky was clear at its first appearance; in the evening, clouds appeared in the S. and S. E. to S. W. by S. Yesterday, clouds from E. and N. E. lowered considerably, and this morning at three the whole atmosphere was overcast, and so continues now at nine A. M.

Aug. 23, 1796.

ORIENS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM a Country Gentleman, and enjoy an estate in Northamptonshire, which formerly enabled its possessors to assume some degree of consequence in the country; but which, for several generations, has been growing less, only because it has not grown bigger. I mean, that though I have not yet been obliged to mortgage my land, or fell my timber, its relative

lative value is every day diminishing by the prodigious influx of wealth, real and artificial, which for some time past has been pouring into this kingdom. Hitherto however I have found my income equal to my wants. It has enabled me to inhabit a good house in town for four months of the year, and to reside amongst my tenants and neighbours for the remaining eight with credit and hospitality. I am indeed myself so fond of the country, and so averse in my nature to every thing of hurry and bustle, that, if I consulted only my own taste, I should never feel a wish to leave the shelter of my own oaks in the dreariest season of the year; but I looked upon our annual visit to London as a proper compliance with the gayer disposition of my wife, and the natural curiosity of the younger part of the family: besides, to say the truth, it had its advantages in avoiding a round of dinners and card parties, which we must otherwise have engaged in for the winter season, or have been branded with the appellation of unfociable. Our journey gave me an opportunity of furnishing my study with some new books and prints; and my wife of gratifying her neighbours with some ornamental trifles, before their value was sunk by becoming common, or of producing at her table, or in her furniture, some new invented refinement of fashionable elegance. Our hall was the first that was lighted by the lamp d'Argand; and I still remember how we were gratified by the astonishment of our guests, when my wife with an audible voice called to the foot-man for the tongs to help to the asparagus with. We found it pleasant too to be enabled to talk of capital artists and favourite actors; and I made the better figure in my political debates from having heard the most popular speakers in the house.

Once too, to recruit my wife's spirits, after a tedious confinement from a lying-in, we passed a season at Bath. In this manner therefore things went on very well in the main, till of late my family have discovered that we lead a very dull kind of life; and that it is impossible to exist with comfort, or indeed to enjoy a tolerable share of health, without spending good part of every summer at a *Watering-place*. I held out as long as I could. One may be allowed to resist the plans of dissipation, but the plea of health cannot decently be withstood.

It was soon discovered that my eldest daughter wanted bracing, and my wife

had a bilious complaint, against which our family physician declared, that sea bathing would be particularly serviceable. Therefore, though it was my own private opinion that my daughters nerves might have been as well braced by morning rides upon the Northamptonshire hills, as by evening dances in the public rooms, and that my wife's bile would have been greatly lessened by compliance with her husband, I acquiesced; and preparations were made for our journey. These indeed were but slight, for the chief gratification proposed in this scheme was, an entire freedom from care and form. We should find every thing requisite in our lodgings; it was of no consequence whether the rooms we should occupy for a few months in the summer, were elegant or not; the simplicity of a country life would be the more enjoyed by the little shifts we should be put to; and all necessaries would be provided in our lodgings. It was not therefore till after we had taken them, that we discovered how far ready furnished lodgings were from affording every article in the catalogue of necessaries. We did not indeed give them a very scrupulous examination, for the place was so full, that when we arrived late at night, and tired with our journey, all the beds at the inn were taken up, and an easy chair and a carpet were all the accommodations we could obtain for our repose. The next morning, therefore, we eagerly engaged the first lodgings we found vacant, and have ever since been disputing about the terms, which from the hurry were not sufficiently ascertained; and it is not even yet settled whether the little blue garret which serves us as a powdering room, is ours of right or by favour. The want of all sorts of conveniences is a constant excuse for the want of all order and neatness, which is so visible in our apartment; and we are continually lamenting that we are obliged to buy things of which we have such plenty at home.

It is my misfortune that I can do nothing without all my little conveniences about me; and in order to write a common letter I must have my study-table to lean my elbows on in sedentary luxury; you will judge therefore how little I am able to employ my leisure, when I tell you, that the only room they have been able to allot for my use is so filled and crowded with my daughters hat-boxes, band-boxes, wig-boxes, &c. that I can scarcely move about in it, and am  
this



this moment writing upon a spare trunk for want of a table. I am therefore driven to saunter about with the rest of the party; but instead of the fine clumps of trees, and waving fields of corn I have been accustomed to have before my eyes, I see nothing but a naked beach, almost without a tree, exposed by turns to the cutting eastern blast, and the glare of a July sun, and covered with a sand equally painful to the eyes and to the feet. The Ocean is indeed an object of unspeakable grandeur; but when it has been contemplated in a storm and in a calm, when we have seen the sun rise out of its bosom and the moon silver its extended surface, its variety is exhausted, and the eye begins to require the softer and more interesting scenes of cultivated nature. My family have indeed been persuaded several times to enjoy the sea still more, by engaging in a little sailing party; but as, unfortunately, Northamptonshire has not afforded them any opportunity of becoming seasoned sailors, these parties of pleasure are always attended with the most dreadful sickness. This likewise I am told is very good for the constitution; it may be so for aught I know, but I confess I am apt to imagine that taking an emetic at home would be equally salutary, and I am sure it would be more decent. Nor can I help imagining that my youngest daughter's lover has been less assiduous, since he has contemplated her in the indelicate situation of a ship cabin. I have endeavoured to amuse myself with the company, but without much success; it consists of a few very great people, who make a set by themselves, and think they are entitled, by the freedom of a watering place, to indulge themselves in all manner of *polissonneries*; and the rest is a motley group of sharpers, merchants' clerks, kept mistresses, idle men, and nervous women. I have been accustomed to be nice in my choice of acquaintance, especially for my family; but the greater part of our connections here, are such as we should be ashamed to acknowledge any where else, and the few we have seen above ourselves will equally disclaim us when we meet in town next winter. As to the settled inhabitants of the place, all who do not get by us view us with dislike, because we raise the price of provisions; and those who do, which, in one way or other, comprehends all the lower class, have lost every trace of rural simplicity, and are versed

in all the arts of low cunning and chicanery. The spirit of greediness and rapacity is no where so conspicuous as in lodging-houses. At our seat in the country, our domestic concerns went on as by clock-work; a quarter of an hour in a week settled the bills, and few tradesmen wished, and none dared, to practise any imposition where all were known, and the consequence of their different behaviour must have been their being marked, for life, for encouragement or for distrust. But here the continual fluctuation of company takes away all regard to character; the most respectable and ancient families have no influence any farther than as they scatter their ready cash, and neither gratitude nor respect are felt where there is no bond of mutual attachment, besides the necessities of the present day. I should be happy if we had only to contend with this spirit during our present excursion, but the effect it has upon servants is most pernicious. Our family used to be remarkable for having its domestics grow grey in its service, but this expedition has already corrupted them; two we have this evening parted with, and the rest have learned so much of the tricks of their station, that we shall be obliged to discharge them as soon as we return home. In the country, I had been accustomed to do good to the poor; there are charities here too; we have joined in a subscription for a crazy poetess, a raffle for the support of a sharper, who passes under the title of a German Count, and a benefit play for a gentleman on board the Hulks. Unfortunately, to balance these various expences, this place, which happens to be a great resort of smugglers, affords daily opportunities of making *bargains*. We drink spoiled teas, under the idea of their being cheap, and the little room we have is made less by the reception of cargoes of india taffetys, shawl-mullins, and real chintzes. All my authority here would be exerted in vain; for, I do not know whether you know it or no, the buying of a bargain is a temptation which it is not in the nature of any woman to resist. I am in hopes however the business may receive some little check from an incident which happened a little time since: an acquaintance of our's returning from Margate, had his carriage seized by the Custom-house officers, on account of a piece of silk, which one of his female cousins, without his knowledge, had stowed in it; and

and it was only released by its being proved that what she had bought with so much satisfaction as contraband, was in reality the home-bred manufacture of Spital-fields.

My family used to be remarkable for regularity in their attendance on public worship; but that too here is numbered amongst the amusements of the place. Lady Huntingdon has a Chapel, which sometimes attracts us; and when nothing promises us any particular entertainment; a tea-drinking at the rooms, or a concert of what is called sacred music, is sufficient to draw us from a Church, where no one will remark either our absence or our presence. Thus we daily become more lax in our conduct, for want of the salutary restraint imposed upon us by the consciousness of being looked up to as an example by others.

In this manner, sir, has the season past away. I spend a great deal of money and make no figure; I am in the country and see nothing of country simplicity, or country occupations; I am in an obscure village, and yet cannot stir out without more observers than if I were walking in St. James's Park; I am cooped up in less room than my own dog-kennel, while my spacious halls are injured by standing empty; and I am paying for tasteless unripe fruit, while my own choice wall-fruit is rotting by bushels under the trees.—In recompense for all this, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we occupy the very rooms which my Lord — had just quitted; of picking up anecdotes, true or false, of people in high life; and of seizing the ridicule of every character as they pass by us in the moving show-glass of the place, a pastime which often affords us a good deal of mirth, but which, I confess, I can never join in without reflecting that what is our amusement is their's likewise. As to the great ostensible object of our excursion, health, I am afraid we cannot boast of much improvement. We have had a wet and cold summer; and these houses, which are either old tenements vamped up, or new ones slightly run up for the accommodation of bathers during the season, have more contrivances for letting in the cooling breezes than for keeping them out, a circumstance which I should presume sagacious physicians do not always attend to, when they order patients from their own warm, compact, substantial houses, to take the air in country lodgings, of which the best apartments, during the winter, have only

been inhabited by the rats, and where the poverty of the landlord prevents him from laying out more in repairs than will serve to give them a showy and attractive appearance. Be that as it may, the rooms we at present inhabit are so pervious to the breeze, that in spite of all the ingenious expedients of lifting doors, pasting paper on the inside of cupboards, laying sand bags, putting crevices, and condemning closet-doors, it has given me a severe touch of my old rheumatism, and all my family are in one way or other affected with it; my eldest daughter too has got cold with her bathing though the sea water never gives any body cold.

In answer to these complaints, I am told by the good company here, that I have stayed too long in the same air, and that now I ought to take a trip to the continent, and spend the winter at Nice, which would complete the business. I am entirely of their opinion, that it *would* complete the business; and have therefore taken the liberty of laying my case before you; and am, sir,

Your's &c,

HENRY HOMELOVE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**WORKS** of general utility justly demand the approbation of mankind, and those persons to whom society are indebted for benevolent institutions, convenient accommodations, or beneficial erections, have a greater claim on the gratitude and attachment of their contemporaries, and on the veneration of posterity, than either the statesman or chieftain can pretend to, who in the cabinet or in the field concert or executes measures which strengthen the hand of power by violating the principles of humanity, and the natural unalienable rights of our fellow beings!

Few men who reflect credit on the present age, have stronger pretensions than Mr. BURDON, one of the worthy representatives of the county of Durham, to the approbation and esteem of the public. With a view to benefit the community, in the district in which he resides, a few years since, he formed a most excellent road between the opulent towns of Sunderland and Stockton, with scarcely any pecuniary assistance; by the completion of which the farmer is enabled to carry his produce to market with the greatest ease and dispatch, and

lands



lands have rapidly increased in value beyond the most sanguine expectations of the respective proprietors. Till this communication was opened, the intercourse between the two places was attended with equal hazard and difficulty, occasioned by low swampy lands, and by a variety of other obstructions. These evils are now happily remedied by the erection of bridges, and by a very extensive causeway, the execution of which reflects the highest credit on the abilities and discernment of the indefatigable projector.

Castle Eden, the residence of Mr. Burdon, is situated in a country neither remarkable for its fertility nor population; to promote the former he is continually exerting those efforts which will assuredly lead to the accomplishment of his wishes; to complete the latter, and most important design, he has encouraged the erection of an extensive cotton manufactory, in which multitudes of men, women, and children, are continually employed. The numerous habitations for the persons engaged in this undertaking, and for shopkeepers, to supply them with every necessary article, has given the portion allotted for this purpose the appearance of a considerable settlement. A market is also established, which is plentifully supplied every Thursday with meat, vegetables, &c. of the best quality. Schools are formed, under proper management, for the instruction of the younger members of this society, who are carefully principled both in their religious and moral obligations; constant attendance on divine service is strictly enjoined on all who are not disabled by sickness or other infirmities; and every circumstance indicates that if public events are favourable, this place will quickly rise to an important station in this northern part of the island. The church, which became too small to contain the increase of inhabitants, has within a few months been almost entirely rebuilt on a very enlarged and commodious plan, at the expence of Mr. Burdon; and the regulations which are framed for the good and orderly government of the numerous body engaged in the manufactory, will, under Providence, be productive of those consequences which will ensure their eternal and temporal prosperity! In a word, the worthy proprietor of Castle Eden stands highly distinguished as a valuable member of the community, and appears anxious to emulate, by useful under-

takings, the celebrated Mr. Charwell, so elegantly characterized by the author of the *Guardian*, in the ninth number of that excellent composition.

The very material advantages which were immediately experienced on opening a communication between Stockton and Sunderland, suggested the idea of forming a road between the latter place and Newcastle; for that purpose Mr. Burdon requested a meeting of the gentlemen of property, to whom he pointed out the benefits likely to result from the undertaking, and proposed entering into a subscription to defray the necessary expences. It was asserted on this occasion that the tolls which were to be collected under an act of parliament to be obtained for that purpose, would assuredly, in a short space, pay an extraordinary interest for the money advanced; yet his arguments, supported as they were by reason and by experience, did not appear to carry conviction, and the assistance afforded him was, in every point of view, truly inconsiderable. Far from being discouraged by the timidity of those who were less sanguine, he determined to carry the plan into execution, even though he should be left to sustain the whole of the expenditure to complete the great design. It became necessary to erect a bridge over the river Wear, which has recently been executed in the vicinity of Sunderland, in a manner which incontestibly evidences the public spirit, and the superior genius of Mr. B. This noble structure is undoubtedly superior to any thing of the kind at present existing in Europe. It consists of one spacious arch, 236 feet in span, and 100 in height: the navigation is by no means impeded, as ships of considerable burthen can sail under it, without lowering their top-masts; the buttresses are of stone, the bridge itself of cast iron, excepting a small proportion, which is wrought; the boldness and elegance of the design equally gratifies and surprises every judicious and every curious beholder; and has been executed at the expence of about 25,000*l.* of which sum 19,000*l.* has been advanced by Mr. Burdon. Yours, &c.

Sunderland, Aug. 22, 1796. E. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the last Paper which I took the liberty of addressing to you, upon the structure of the *Welsh* tongue, it was mentioned, that it had an affinity with certain

certain other languages therein specified ; I shall now lay before you a few particulars, in order to give some idea of its connection with the *Hebrew*.

In the following comparison, I have adhered mostly to the corresponding forms of expression ; for it would exceed your limits to show the identity between simple words, as they are so numerous ; and this mode too, if tolerably well selected, gives a much greater illustration to the subject.

**BAN** (*Welsh*) what is raised, reared, or conspicuous ;—raised, exalted, high.—*Banau*, heights, conspicuous things, or heads ; *Beni*, raised or reared ones.—*Hebrew*, בן BEN, a son ;—בני אליים BENI ELIM, sons of powers, i. e. mighty ones ; *Welsh*, BENI ELYV, reared ones of powers.

**BANAU** (*Welsh*) to raise, to rear, to erect, to make lofty, or conspicuous.—*Banu*, to rear, to make lofty ; to become high.—*Hebrew*, בנה BANAH, to build ;—אבנה ABANAH, "I may obtain children"—"I may be builded" ; *Welsh*, A-BANWY, that I may rear ; Y-BANWY, I may be raised.

**BEICHIAW** (*Welsh*) to cry, to roar, to wail.—*Hebrew*, בכה BECHAH, to weep.

**CAN** (*Welsh*) with, or in possession ;—**CANIAW**, to possess.—*Hebrew*, קנה CANAH, to possess.

**CHWAI** (*Welsh*) animal motion, activity ;—quick, brisk.—*Hebrew*, חי CHAI, life ;—אל חי EL CHAI, God of life ;—*Welsh*, El chwai, intellectual power of the quick.

**CHWEIAW** (*Welsh*) to be brisk or quick ; to make quick.—*Hebrew*, חיה CHAIAH, to live ;—מתים MATHIM, thou dost animate the dead ones ; *Welsh*, MYCHWEI METHION, thou dost quicken those that have failed.

*Sentences compared.*

**בלע אדני—את כל נאות יעקב**

*Hebrew*. Byllang adonai—eth cal neoth Iangcob.

*Welsh*. By-llwng adon—ydh holl neu-odh Iago.

The Lord has swallowed up—all the tabernacles of Jacob.

*Hebrew*. ברך אתה יי אלהינו מלך העולם

1. Baruch attah eia eloeinu melech hangolam.

*Welsh*. 2. Baruch wytti ia el-eini mael-ig y-beyl-ma,

1. "Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God, king of the world."

2. *Seat of increase art thou, Supreme, our intellectual power, possessor of the space of revolution.*—Literal.

*Heb.* דרכי שאול ביתה יורדות אל-חדרי מות

1. Dareci sheol bethah ioredoth el-chaderi maeth.

*Welsh*. 2. Dyracei sal buth-bi ea-ward-edb ill cadeiriau mæth.

1. The road of the grave her house, going down to the chambers of death.

2. That leads to wiliness is her abode, going the descent to the seats of failing.—Literal.

*Hebrew*. דרך ביתה יצער

1. Derech bethah iitsengad.

*Welsh*. 2. Dyrac buth-bi ai-i-sengyd.

1. The road of her house he would tread.

2. The avenue of her dwelling he would go to tread.—Literal.

*Hebrew*. תתברך צורנו

1. Tithbârach tforeinu.

*Welsh*. 2. Ti-baedh-barwch saer-ei-ni.

1. "Be thou blessed, our former."

2. Thou take to thyself the state of increase, our former.—Literal.

*Hebrew*. מגני על-אלהים

1. Mageni ngal elöim.

*Welsh*. 2. Meigen-i bwyll elyv.

1. My shield is from God.

2. My protection is from the intelligences.

*Hebrew*. מי הוא זה מלך הכבוד יהיה צבאות הוא מלך הכבוד סלה

1. Me hua ze malec hacâvodh Jehovah tsebâoth hua malec hacâvodh.—Selah!

2. Py yw-o fy maeloc y-cavad I-A-YW-VO fawwyod yw-o maeloc y-cavad.—Sela.

1. "Who is the king of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the king of glory.—Selah."

2. Who is he that is possessor of attainment? I THAT AM HIM of hosts, he is the possessor of attainment—BEHOLD!—Literal.

The following are some more Welsh words similar in sound to the name—IE-HOVAH.

Wyvi, I am.

A-wu-yw-a-vo, that was, is, that shall be.

Wyu-a-wyv, I am that I am.

Wyu-i-o, I am him.

Ia-yw-ve, supreme is he.

Iâ-yw-vo, supreme is him.

E-yw-vo, he is him.

Eve-yw-vo, he is him.

E-yw-a-yu



E-yw-a-wu, he is that was.

Je-yw-ve, that is is he, &c.

Many remarks might be made, to give a clearer view of the above comparisons, but I must conclude for the present.

Your's, &c.

Sept. 7.

MEIRION.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

CERTAIN persons have for some time past been carrying on a dispute respecting the TALENTS of women, and the dispute I perceive has found its way into your Miscellany. I believe, sir, the question might be soon settled to the satisfaction of all parties, if we were first to agree in what is meant, or should be meant, by the word *talents*. Hitherto, if I understand the controversy, *talents* have been understood to mean the power or faculty of publishing in prose and verse; and if we limit it to this, we may easily decide, that women are inferior to men, because there have been probably a thousand male authors for one female.

But, sir, with submission, I would beg leave to suggest, that we narrow human genius and abilities very much, when we confine them to the bookseller's shop. Are not there many very able statesmen who never write any thing but treasury-warrants, and receipts for their salaries? Nay, do we not admire the vast genius of some members of parliament, whose *forte* is entirely in speaking, and who, when compelled to draw up an address to their independent constituents, commit errors that would disgrace a school-boy? In short, sir, if we have no other way of judging of a man's talents, but by the quantity he publishes, either from the press or from his mouth, are we not giving all the praise to mere *sayings*; and never reflecting, that an accumulation of words, without corresponding *actions*, is to all necessary purposes *useless* and unprofitable?

This being premised, and, I hope, allowed, we need dispute no longer about the superiority of the male sex. The *talents* of the fair sex, as to all the great and important events of human life, and all the leading transactions of kingdoms and states, have so far transcended what has been attributed to us, that were I to compile a new UNIVERSAL HISTORY, however I might avail myself of the valuable labours contained in the old, I should certainly entitle it, "A History of the MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

Power and Influence of the Female Sex, from the fall of Adam to the present time." It is the pitiful jealousy and envy of men which has deprived the sex of the honours due to them in history; and likewise some part of the concealment of their influence, arises from the brevity of histories, their authors taking a superficial view of events, and seldom troubling themselves to investigate the secret springs of human action; whereas, if we will only examine into the minute particulars of great events, the secret intrigues of courts, kings and ministers, or even of republics, we shall always find that the women have had a great share in bringing about political changes, wars, treaties, negotiations, &c. although they, from modesty probably, content themselves with acting unseen and unobserved, and the men, proud of the success of the affair, wish to take all the merit to themselves. Now, sir, let me ask you a plain question: which of the two is likely to deserve most fame, and to confer greater renown on the party, the publishing a poem, or bringing about a revolution in a state or nation, perhaps with a few words? which requires greater abilities, to govern a kingdom, or to cajole a bookseller? to tickle the fancy of love-sick boys and girls by a novel, or to confound and stun half the cabinets of Europe, by a bold stroke of invasion, a massacre, and a partition? to write a ballad about a man and woman who never existed, or to make the existence of thousands of men and women miserable?

But this is not all. It is not enough to appeal to the history of ancient and modern nations, for proofs of the superiority of woman over man. This, perhaps, is not much in their favour, for a superiority of evil influence is not the present contest, and would not be very honourable if it were established. No, sir, if we wish to ascertain the real and meritorious superiority of female talents, we need not consult the voluminous records of history; we need only bring the question home to ourselves. I shall instance but in one respect, the *power of persuasion*. This I take to be the great test of genius and talents. He who possesses this, possesses every thing; and yet we know that what a man cannot do by whole treatises and volumes, by a well connected chain of arguments, and the most convincing calculations, is generally done by a woman with a smile, a glance of the eye, or a very few words. Sir, we may talk as we please of our vast learning, of

our voluminous productions, of our many virtues for which we obtain credit in epitaphs and funeral sermons. But with what painful efforts do we accomplish the least of our good actions! and to do a great good is the business of a long life. What is all our power compared, or, which is more dangerous, put in competition, with a *tear* or a *fit*?

I repeat it, sir, let us bring the question home to ourselves. What is it that constitutes the felicity of domestic life? Is it the wealth we have acquired, the house we live in, the equipage that bespeaks our rank, or the servants that bow at our command? No, sir, to use an expression of Mr. BURKE, it is "the dignified obedience, and proud submission" we owe and pay to the female sex. Our hearts confess that they deserve it, and that we cannot help paying it, and cannot, therefore, help acknowledging their superiority. When we refuse to pay it, when our minds are in a state of rebellion against those lawful sovereigns, where is it that we dare to breathe sentiments of a seditious tendency? Is it in their presence? No, a look, a word awes us into submission; and when we conceive the thoughts of resistance, we fly, like cowards, to some secret place, to some neutral ground, to the desert heath of celibacy, and the insulated society of worn-out bachelors, where we may growl our complaints with impunity, and talk of resolutions which we have not the courage to carry into execution.

Conscious of the superiority of the female sex, some have lately questioned whether they ought not to be admitted into the employments of civil life, for which women seem so admirably fitted; on this subject I mean, at some future occasion, to offer my sentiments. As women have been admitted to be *Queens*, there surely can be no inferior office to which they are inadequate. A very eminent judge lately decided, that a woman might be chosen *overseer*. The office is but low, indeed, but there have been queens who perhaps wished, at some period of their lives, that they had never filled a higher station.

I shall not, however, anticipate what I have to offer hereafter on this subject. My present design was merely to hint, that great talents are not necessarily shown by much writing, and that they may be accounted to possess the greatest talents who accomplish the greatest purposes by few means, which, in my mind,

establishes the superiority of the fair sex. *Q. E. D.*

I am, sir, your humble servant,

Aug. 27, 1796.

PHILOGYNES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your third Number (page 186.) appears a Letter from a gentleman who adopts the signature T. wherein he has favoured the public with his ideas of the manners in which he supposes lime to be serviceable to vegetation.

The writer endeavours to account for the utility of lime in husbandry, by assuming a principle originating with some experiments of the late Sir John Pringle, namely, that *lime is a septic and promoter of putrefaction*. Whatever merit be attributed to his subsequent reasoning, the principle itself I suspect to be erroneous.

The causticity of lime is a quality of extensive use in several manufactures: tanners and fell-mongers employ it to extricate the hair and wool from the skins, preparatory to their operations; but causticity is not putridity, for hair thus separated is usually worked up with lime into a composition for plaistering walls and ceilings, and will, in that state, be preserved for a great number of years.

Vegetable substances are, perhaps, better preserved when inclosed in lime-mortar, than by any other method. I have often noticed willow laths, apparently uninjured, in the partitions of old buildings, where they had remained fifty or one hundred years: and in some kinds of mortar, in which lime is a principal ingredient, straw or chaff is employed, and thus combined will become very durable.

In the manufacture of indigo, lime-water is used, partly to promote the separation of the colouring matter, and partly to prevent its putrefaction whilst drying.

When, in dying with indigo, the vat is brought in to a state of fermentation, there is a strong disposition to putrefaction, and quick-lime is applied, in proportion to the danger, as a preventative.

It is well-known also, that eminent physicians have strongly recommended the frequent white-washing the cells of prisons, the apartments of hospitals, and the chambers of those who are visited with putrid diseases, in order to check or prevent the effects of putrid effluvia.

From



From these circumstances, I think myself justified in doubting the truth of the principle assumed by your correspondent, T. And am inclined to believe quick-lime to be rather anti-putrescent, than septic.

Quick-lime laid on land must, from its causticity have some effect, the heat it communicates during the operation of slaking, may probably destroy a considerable number of insects, and by increasing the warmth of the soil may promote vegetation, and hasten the evaporation of redundant moisture: but these effects can only be temporary: when completely slaked, lime is reduced to an impalpable powder undistinguishable from pulverized lime-stone uncalcined. It is in this state, I presume, that its permanent utility is most obvious, and thus employed it adds to the quantity of the soil, and by being intimately mixed with it, lessens its tenacity, and prevents its consolidating into a mass impenetrable to the roots of vegetables; and whatever be its chemical qualities or combinations, the ultimate effects will, I believe, be the same.

Gravel, sand, gypsum, the ashes of fossil coal, and the scrapings of the roads, are I suppose nearly similar in the manner of their operation. In stiff lands they are of use in loosening the clods, and thereby allowing the roots to extend themselves with less difficulty.

The great object with the farmer should be, to bring his land as much as possible into the state of a well-managed garden. The gardener gives the earth no rest, his spade and hoe keep it in almost perpetual motion, and he replenishes it occasionally from his melon and cucumber beds, with stable manure nearly or completely rotten.

Labour'd disquisitions on the organization of vegetables, or the chemical properties of soil and manure, are a very rational employment for persons of property, science, and leisure; but the practical farmer may safely advance in improvement by imitating the gardener as closely as circumstances will allow, and leave curious speculation to those who are qualified for it, and who cannot be essentially injured by the failure of experiments.

Noblemen and gentlemen of large landed property, and the agricultural societies established in different parts of the nation, cannot adopt any method so likely to be beneficial to the country, as the appropriation of a quantity of land to the sole purpose of experiment.

Tracts of indifferent land may be found in all large estates, and the wealth of the proprietor, or the fund of the society, would ultimately be benefited, though an immediate profit could not rationally be expected.

Wishing you success in the prosecution of a work which breathes a liberal spirit, and promises literary entertainment and extended utility, I am, sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

*Burb, 27 Aug. 1796.*

T. P.

*For the Editor of the Monthly Magazine*

SIR,

I AM pleased to see the subject of Agriculture introduced into your Miscellany, and if you think the following observations worth your insertion, they are at your service.

In the practice of the old system of husbandry, there is nothing more injurious to the public, or detrimental to the farmer, than that of fallowing land for a crop. The loss of produce to the community from this cause is prodigious; it is, therefore, well worth the attention of the better informed husbandman and the philanthropist to remove it. Our benevolent Creator has so bountifully provided for our sustenance, that the fructifying powers of the earth would never be wearied of yielding its increase, if men were rational and industrious in the application of proper means to obtain it. By the hoe we prevent the intruding weeds from robbing the growing plants of their food, and preserve the invigorating quality of the soil from being exhausted. To those persons who plead for the necessity of a fallow, in order to clear land from couch-grass, and other weeds, I would say, it is the plea of indolence; as the whole benefit they wish for may be obtained without the loss of a crop, by industry and a small expence.—I speak from experience: the proper management lies in skillfully appropriating the land for such a produce as will only occupy it such a space of time as not to impede the necessary work of cleaning it. Last year, I took in hand from a tenant, a field of seven acres, after a wretched crop of wheat: this land was covered with couch grass and wild oats: the soil was of a deep loam.—As soon as the scanty crop was cleared, I mowed the stubble, and ploughed it lightly. This I repeated at four different intervals, each ploughing being deeper than the former, taking care to keep open every furrow

for the discharge of the water. The plough was followed by the loaded long-tined harrows, the roll, the lighter harrows, and last of all by eight women who picked up what couch visibly remained.

But that I might more effectually perform the operation of cleaning the land by renewing the same labour as before-mentioned in the course of the summer, I cropped it the 12 of March with the early dwarf garden pea, which were set nearly one bushel to an acre by line. The crop was a very good one, and was taken to the barn for seed on the 15th of July last. Having provided a dressing of lime and manure at hand, I lost no time in preparing the land for turnips, and I have now as promising an appearance of them as any of my neighbours who suffered such a crop as I have described to escape them, and which they might have obtained without the least diminution of the means of destroying weeds, or injury to the soil.

At some future time, I will give you the particulars of my expences, and the value of the crop of peas, that a judgment may be formed of this kind of husbandry. If land is freed from weeds by the means I have pointed out, and it had the benefit of (what is always applied to a fallow in this neighbourhood)—a good dressing of manure,—I am persuaded the same advantages would arise, as is obtained by permitting it to remain useless and unemployed.

I wish to see this useless practice, as well as that of neglecting to plough up stubbles immediately after a crop, discouraged, and shall be happy to see a contrary practice recommended by some more able pen than that of

Your humble servant,

Worcestershire.

J. S.

Aug. 25, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF Mr. COLERIDGE had ever made a pilgrimage to the birth-place of Chatterton, he would never have inserted these lines in his beautiful Monody—the only one that has yet done honour to the subject:

“Thy native cot the fash’d upon thy view,  
“Thy native cot, where still at close of day  
“Peace smiling sat—and listened to thy  
“lay.”

The street is as close and filthy as any in St. Giles’s: there is a charity-school

there, and Mrs. Chatterton herself taught children to read and sew. When such is the place and such the inhabitants, we cannot easily conceive PEACE sitting in Pile-street.

In his dress, Chatterton had none of the carelessness by which genius is so often so dirtily distinguished. At that period laced cloaths were worn, and he was fond of appearing in a showy suit. It is strange that men of genius should so frequently wish to render themselves singular by their appearance, either by becoming slovens, or, like Chatterton and Gray, by affecting the opposite extreme.

The field has been so often and so completely gleaned, that no new anecdotes of this strange young man can now be expected. A complete edition of whatever he left, either under his own name or that of Rowley, is still to be desired. His unpublished pieces are in the hands of Mr. CATCOTT, of Bristol, on whom Chatterton has reflected a celebrity which he would otherwise have sought in vain, either \* under ground or on the top of a church-steeple. Some of these should be preserved. To publish them without submitting them to the pruning knife would be to injure the reputation of the author and to insult the decency of the reader. Some beautiful poems, (not contained in the editions of Rowley,) are in Mr. BARRET’S History of Bristol; and they appear amid that dull compilation, like a few stars in a dark night. These pieces, with the published poems of Chatterton, and his contributions to the magazine of the day, if collected into a volume with his life, would form an acceptable present to the public. Subscriptions have been proposed for erecting him a monument; surely this would be the noblest?

Bristol, Sept. 3.

B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON AN ODE OF HORACE.

THE reader is supposed to have taken down his Horace, and turned to the third ode of the third book: its object is to dissuade Augustus against a scheme he entertained of transferring the seat of empire from Rome to Troy.

I. It is immediately obvious that the four first quatrains are wholly disconnected with the rest of the poem, and

\* Alluding to his descent into Penpark-hole, and his ascent up to the steeple of St. Nicholas Church: facts well known at Bristol.

that



that the sense and grammatical construction require a full stop at the end of the line—

*Martis equis Acheronta fugit.*

2. No rational poet would begin an ode, having for its object to alter a pre-conceived intention, by the praise of the persevering man—*tenacem propositi virum*: such praise tends to defeat the end in view.

3. He would not chose this place for undervaluing the dangers of the Adriatic and of the southern storm, to both which the passengers to and from the new seat of empire would often be exposed, when he was endeavouring to throw obstacles in the way of the enterprize.

4. He would not describe one of the heroes, held up as models to be imitated, by the name of the rover *vagus Hercules*, where he wished to withstand a spirit of migrating from one place to another: he would rather have chosen some opposite epithet of praise.

In the scale of reasons adduced for supposing four stanzas of this ode to have originally formed no part of it, the first and third are perhaps mere make-weights, but the second and fourth are surely decisive: besides the ode begins worthily with—

*Gratum eloquuta consilantibus  
Junone divis:—*

and forms a complete whole without those sixteen lines.

II. These four stanzas do not form an ode by themselves: for Pollux, Hercules, Bacchus, Quirinus, the instances produced of rewarded merit, were by no means peculiarly remarkable for justice and steadiness, with the praise of which this fragment begins, but for military achievement in general. The praise of justice and steadiness may indeed form part of an ode which celebrates their apotheosis; but cannot form the theme of it.

III. Let us now enquire where they do belong: let us read them as the concluding stanzas of the preceding ode, and observe if they be connected with its subject. That ode beginning—

*Augustam amici pauperiem pati,*

is addressed to the parents of some youths, who were going to serve in the army against the Parthians, and contains advice to a young soldier. It recommends successively the military virtues of hardiness, courage, fortitude and fidelity.

But, in its present form, it terminates disagreeably, as if these virtues were to be of no use; whereas, if we suppose, Horace to go on to the praise of justice and steadiness, and then to represent all these excellencies as, conducting to apotheosis, he will not only have presented a list of virtues proper on such an occasion to be enforced, but also a lofty motive to practise them.

On the supposition, then that the sixteen lines included between *Iustum ac tenacem*, and *Acheronta fugit*, belong at the end of the second ode of the third book, I propose for your insertion, a new translation of that ode, whence the reader will be better able to judge of its coherence.

To hardship, friend, ensure thy son betimes;  
Send the stout youth with level'd spear to ride  
At the fierce Parthian foe,  
And in sharp warfare learn  
To joust with danger, snatch his sleeps abroad,  
And bear the narrow dole of penury.

Him from the hostile wall  
With anxious measuring eye  
The royal mother, or the bride, shall view,  
Trembling, lest he whom their rash wishes  
shield,

When gore-fed anger calls  
To rend the reeking ranks,  
Meet the young lion—tempt the doubtful  
strife.

'Tis sweet and seemly for our land to fall.  
The flying footstep Death  
Also attains, nor spares

The coward's hamstring, or his branded back.  
True Fortitude not only braves the fight  
Undaunted, but the camp;  
Nor heeds a clamorous crew

At punishment and pardon rash alike.  
To those who merit not the stroke of fate  
She reaches to unbar  
The portals of the sky

Pointing no common path: on soaring wing  
She flies the low-lived feast and wine-spent  
floor.

Nor unrewarded goes  
Fidelity's dumb tongue:  
Hence who the Eleusinian pomp reveals!  
With him beneath the over-hanging roof  
I walk not, or abide

With him the treacherous keel:  
Least haply in the dome of evil men  
A frowning godhead their companions join:  
Vengeance, tho' lame of foot,  
Is sure to overtake.

But the just man secure his course pursues;  
Not the fond croud's impetuous zeal for ill,  
No tyrant's marking frown,  
His rooted purpose shakes.

Him would the storm-vext Adriatic surge,  
The smould'ring lightning hurl'd by Jove's high  
hand,

The wreck of shattering worlds,  
Unfearing smite.

Thus

Thus, Pollux, thus the rover Hercules  
Strove to attain the beamy seats above,

Where in the nectar'd bowl

They tinge the rofier lip:

Thus, tiger-curbing Bacchus, couldst thou climb  
The home of Gods—Quirinus thus ascend

Borne on the steed of Mars

Beyond the flood of death.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

CIRCUMSTANCES prevented my seeing your Magazine for June, till very lately, else I should have endeavoured before this to have answered the objections which your correspondent, G. brings against my letter, on the comparative advantages of large and small farms.

What your correspondent seems particularly anxious to prove is, that on large farms a less number of horses, and fewer labourers in proportion are employed, than on small ones. This I allow to be the case in a trifling degree; I do not mean to say that a large farm has no advantages, I only contend that the annihilation of small farms, and the present system of encreasing them to the very great magnitude that now we so often observe, is disadvantageous. By so doing, the body of the yeomanry is very much diminished, and one man occupies what would support, in a respectable way, perhaps half-a-dozen.

He says "the great source of ill management in farming, is the keeping of an unnecessary number of horses or oxen to cultivate the soil;" and then adds, as an *undoubted fact*, that the same number of cattle which are necessary for the management of 50 acres, are equal to the management of 100. That it is a bad system to keep an unnecessary number of horses I allow, but I am apt to believe, that bad cultivation proceeds oftener from too few than from too many being employed; and as for the assertion that a man can cultivate 100 acres with as small a number of cattle that he can 50, it is too extravagant to require confutation. If we are to reason in this manner, we may go on and say 1000, or 10,000.—Afterwards I am asked, if I never heard of any other manure than the house dunghill? I have not lived most of my life in the country, without knowing that manure is chiefly obtained from the farm yard; and it is therefore probable that the small farmer will have the more in proportion. If G.'s assertion about the

50 and the 100 acres were true, there would be no doubt of it. As for the small farmer's selling his hay and straw, and bringing back "their value in coin," that is very seldom done. Perhaps near London, and some few great towns it may, though even there manure is always brought back; but in the country, farmers are obliged, by their leases, nine times out of ten, I may say 99 times out of 100, to expend all their hay and straw on the premises.

The charitable reason given, viz. the midwinters of the winter, why farmers did not thrash out their grain sooner, is, I fear, far from the real one. Monopoly in corn can only take place when the crops are indifferent, and little doubt is entertained but that the crops of the two preceding years were so; and I also believe that little doubt is entertained, that corn was both monopolized and withheld from market. Perhaps it was not monopolized by the farmer alone, but I know, from facts, that many farmers did buy it up, as well as withhold it.

When I said that the small farmer is obliged to sell his corn at the usual time to pay his rent, I did not suppose it could be urged as an argument against small farms. Surely that which tends to keep the price of grain tolerably low, cannot be said to be detrimental. G. need not be afraid of its *sinking* too much. But when is the little farmer compelled to neglect his land to thrash? By the usual time, I do not mean that he is forced to thrash it to a day; I only mean that he cannot afford to let it lie spoiling in his barns, like the rich and purse-proud farmer.

The comparison between a manufactory and an inclosure, does not hold good, for here reasoning is superseded by fact; for that the poor's rates are generally increased on an inclosure taking place, is too well known to be controverted. I can cite many and many instances. I do not by this mean that I condemn inclosures in toto, but, except when a considerable quantity of waste land is brought into cultivation, I do not conceive them to be very advantageous.

Because I said that a small farm held out an incitement to industry, it is not to be concluded that I wish all farms to be let to men, who by their care and prudence have saved a small sum of money. A person who has been thus prudent and laborious, will most probably do his utmost to cultivate the land properly; and surely it is a good thing that an incite-

ment



ment to industry should be afforded. I know many men who now are respectable farmers of 150l. a-year or more, who were twenty years ago nothing but common labourers. Is it not more advantageous that their money should be thus employed, than spent in drunkenness and debauchery?

Perhaps I did not sufficiently explain myself with regard to milk, for I was unwilling to take up more room in your Magazine than was necessary. I only said that another consequence of large farms was, that the poor could not obtain milk; but I did not mean so much from the scarcity of it, as that the large farmer will not sell it them. He is too rich and too much set up to receive their halfpence: no, it feeds his hogs; and, in his eyes, that is a matter of much greater importance than the health of his poor neighbours. I say *bealib*, for nothing contributes so much towards the health of a poor person's family, as plenty of milk.

G. thinks poultry a luxury and beneath consideration, but whether justly or not, I much doubt. Whatever like poultry is reared at little or no expence, and is, besides, a plain and wholesome food, I can never conceive as a luxury or as beneath consideration.

I cannot but suppose, but that which destroys the just gradation of the different orders of society is detrimental. This is a matter of opinion, but I believe of an opinion very generally received.—However, it certainly is a matter of fact, that large farms do destroy this gradation.

I have thus, sir, briefly endeavoured to defend my opinion on this subject. How far I may convince others, I know not; but of the truth of what I advance, I myself am, from experience, fully persuaded. It is not my intention to enter into any farther controversy on the matter; but if any other person chuses to take it up\*, I shall be happy to see my assertion defended by abler pens, for it is a subject well worthy discussion. Did not circumstances prevent me from taking the pains due to what appears in your Magazine, perhaps I might have defended it better myself.

I am, &c.

Olney, Sept. 4.

A. Q. Q. L.

\* A communication, which takes this side of the question, written by our able correspondent, "*A Poor Northumbrian*," is unavoidably deferred on account of its great length. EDITOR.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING understood from Dr. Johnson's Life of Addison, that the latter had never acknowledged the comedy of the Drummer to be the production of his pen, and that its claim to such an origin depended merely on its having been delivered by Addison to Steele at a tavern, as the composition of a gentleman in company; I was somewhat surprised to find in the edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, by Theobald, Steward, and Symphon, vol. i, p. 294, a note by Theobald, which, if it may be credited, will place the claim of Addison beyond dispute. Speaking of the character of Savil, in the Scornful Lady, he says, "The ingenious Mr. Addison, I remember, told me that he sketched out the character of Vellum, in the comedy called the Drummer, from this model." The character of Theobald, I believe, was not much distinguished by veracity, and in this instance his *memory* might have failed him. Perhaps however some of your correspondents may be able to ascertain what sort of credit is due to the above assertion; and in doing this they will oblige,

Your's, &c.

Norwich, Sept. 12, 1796.

J. C. F.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE imprisonment of seven Quakers in York Castle for refusing to pay tithes (mentioned page 350 of your miscellany) was a subject which had long engrossed my attention. That the public might not be deceived as to the circumstances of an affair, about which there was a general curiosity, I wrote in the month of May last, a pamphlet entitled "Strictures on the conduct of the Rev. George Markham, A.M. Vicar of Carlton, occasioned by his prosecution of several members of the people called Quakers, for their non-payment of Tithes." This was published in June, by Mr. Owen, and I have reason to believe that the tendency of that pamphlet has been approved by many worthy and distinguished members of the Church of England; who being attached to the present establishment, and fully convinced of the excellence of christianity, cannot but view the line of conduct which Mr. Markham has pursued, as aiming to destroy the existence of the former, and directly

rectly hostile to the principles of the latter.

I asserted, page 6, that "in the reign of Charles I. the society was persecuted with the greatest degree of violence, which did not abate till the accession of William and Mary to the British crown." I have since been told that the society was not persecuted in the time of Charles I. I am willing to acknowledge that the assertion is made with too great a latitude. As a society perhaps they were not persecuted, no laws, that I know of, being made against them. But it should also be remembered that the heads of this society were made the objects of personal violence, and became the victims of brutal cruelty even before the time of the commonwealth, especially during the struggle between the Parliament and the King; and what the state had not time or opportunity to perform, the priests of that day took care should not be neglected. Persecution is persecution, whether it be received from the state or from individuals, or whether you fall under its lash either personally or collectively.

I believe this is the only mistake I have made, excepting a grammatical one, at the beginning of the paragraph, page 37, which escaped me in the hurry of composition.

I am one of those who consider persecution of our fellow creatures as rebellion against God. It is to me equally hateful whether it proceeds from a monarch or a priest; whether it resides in the temples of luxury, or superstitiously hides itself in the gloom of a convent. I am strongly inclined to think that Mr. Bourn was right in saying "there are no characters in the world more opposite to each other, than those of a christian and a persecutor".

I think, sir, I have not disgraced my character, as a member of the church of England, by exposing the conduct of one of its teachers. The propriety of such an establishment I am ready to confess, and am equally ready to declare, that *the purer it is kept the longer it will last.*

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

L—, Aug. 9, 1796. CHARLES WILSON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERMIT me to make a few remarks on the observations of your correspondent MEIRION upon the Welsh Language.

\* Bourn's Discourses, vol. ii. p. 435.

3

There are in the Welsh (he says) words perfectly similar in sound, to the mythologic names of the ancient world, answering exactly to most of the explanations given by Gebelin and Bryant. Mr. Bryant is a very learned man, but though his system may amuse us by its ingenuity, it is not accurate enough to convince. Sanconiathon, Manetho, and Berofus, afford but bad premises on which to erect a demonstration. The explanations which Mr. Bryant has given of what he calls the Ammoniat particles, and on which he founds his system, are entirely conjectural; and his conjectures have been proved by Mr. Richardson, the ablest of our oriental scholars, to be totally unfounded.

Meirion says, "there is not the least difference between the language of the laws of Howell in the tenth, or Geoffrey of Monmouths history in the twelfth century, and that now spoken in Wales;" but, Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote in latin, and the British History which he is said to have translated, was brought from America, by Walter Mapæus, the celebrated archdeacon of Oxford, and at that time carried marks of great antiquity. A copy of this original history is said to exist at Wynneistay; if Meirion means this copy, he has confounded the original with the translation, consequently his dates are wrong, and this proof of the stability of the Welsh language invalidated.

Dr. PERCY in his preface to his very valuable translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, has given the Pater Noster in the ancient and the modern British languages. I know nothing myself of the language, but the difference to the eye is as evident, as the difference between Chaucer and Dryden's translation would appear to a man who understood neither.

The advocates of Welsh poetry have extolled it too highly. The fair Pilgrim, which EDWARD WILLIAMS has translated from Dafydd ap Gwilym, is the best specimen I have seen; and a few detached sentences in Llywarch Hen are very beautiful; but these must not be compared with the wild majesty of the Runic poems, or the remains of Ossian, whose exquisite merit has ever been, and ever will be acknowledged, by those who possess, "the eye that can see nature, and the heart that can feel nature."

September, 6th, 1796.

B.  
To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**Y**OUR ingenious correspondent Heraclito-Democriteus has assumed a very apposite signature. He reminds me of a person I have somewhere heard or read of, who had such a command of muscles, as to laugh on one side of his face, while he wept on the other. I could have indulged a hearty laugh at the wit and humour with which his letter abounds, had I not been checked by the thought *Hæ nugæ in seria ducunt*.

Swift's Yahoo, though there are many strokes of wit and satire in it, I cannot but consider as a piece of blasphemy against human nature, and from my soul abhor the sentiment he utters in a letter to Pope: "I love Peter and I love John, but as for that thing called human nature, I detest it."

It has been said, and I believe, justly, that the scorn and contempt with which the unhappy Jews have been for ages invariably treated by the good orthodox Christians, has been one cause of that base and abject spirit which is so generally attached to their character; and I cannot but suspect, that if, instead of inculcating that truly noble maxim of the old philosophers, "*Reverence thyself*," we are presented with degrading caricatures of human nature, however humourously drawn, and highly finished, it may have a similar effect.

Your correspondent, indeed, appeals to history, and the uniform experience of past ages, to prove, that men were made for the purpose of pillaging, enslaving, and murdering each other, at the command of tyrants and leaders of armies: but this is surely a very partial and incomplete view of the subject. Was I about to draw the general moral character of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, would it be fair to form my estimate from the annals of Newgate, and the Old Bailey, or from the scum of mankind, as corrupt courts, wicked princes, armies and their leaders, usually are?

History is, in fact, little more, considered in a moral point of view, than the history of the canaille of mankind, and by no means proves that there is more moral evil, than moral good in the world. How, indeed, shall we make the computation? For after heaping together the many instances of ambition, violence, imposture, cruelty, revenge, ingratitude, want of natural affection, brutal sensu-

MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

ality, &c. which history and experience abundantly furnish, who will sum up for us the contrary instances of love to relatives, friends, neighbours, strangers, enemies, and the brute creation? who shall reckon up the innumerable instances of private virtues in the middle classes of life, which are seldom regarded as within the province of history; instances of temperance and chastity, generosity, gratitude, and compassion, courage, humility, patience, resignation, piety, &c. and strike a fair balance? These latter, like cheering suns, fertilizing showers, healthful and fruitful seasons, the common phenomena of nature, occur often, mix themselves with our most common thoughts, words, and actions, and pass little noticed; while the former, especially if joined with power, as they usually are, like storms and tempests, famines, plagues, and earthquakes, make stronger and more lasting impressions, and occur to the memory and imagination, more readily in all enquiries of this nature.

Let us see, then, Mr. Editor, whether we cannot, as Her. Dem. desires, from a fair drawing after nature, give a better and more favourable portrait of this animal, man, than his *Simia sine Cauda* exhibits, or, at least, mend his draft?

HOMO: Animal sui generis; os sublime; intelligens; boni investigator; sagax; audax; confortio gaudens; animalium reliquorum domitor; sermonis, artium & scientiarum multarum, capax; cælum intuens & illorum tendens.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

HOMO.

Hackney, Sept. 8, 1796.

## THE ENQUIRER. No. VIII.

QUESTION: *Wherein do the present Modes of Popular Instruction admit of Improvement?*

Without thee, what were unenlighten'd man?  
A savage, roaming through the woods and wilds  
In quest of prey.

THOMSON.

**I**T has hitherto been too much the practice of the higher orders of society to treat the lower ranks with contempt. The philosopher has spoken of the vulgar as a savage herd, whose thoughts are all vanity, whose words are all falsehood.

4 K

hood and error; who censures that which is good, and approves that which is bad; whose praise is disgrace, and whose actions and enterprizes are folly\*. The historian has allowed the common people neither judgment, nor honesty†. Even the good-natured poet, who has had the candour to acknowledge, that the opinion of the vulgar may sometimes be right‡, has not scrupled to speak of them as a "many-headed monster§, and to spurn them with indignant disdain||. By statesmen and politicians the common people have been regarded as a herd of *swine*; stupid, troublesome, and unmanageable; as beasts of burden, formed only to toil and sweat, that their superiors may live in ease and luxury; as wheels in the great machine of commerce, in which no other power is required, than that of moving in their proper places; or, lastly, as mechanical instruments of defence or hostility, to kill, or be killed off, at the pleasure of their leaders; and not less blindly under their direction, than the gun or the bayonet which is put into their hands.

If there be any ground for these contemptuous notions of the common people, it can only be found in that ignorance which their degraded state has hitherto rendered almost unavoidable, or in those prejudices which their superiors have thought it their interest to foster. The wealthy and powerful have been afraid of communicating to them that light which would enable them to see both their rights and their wrongs. The wise have made a monopoly of their wisdom; shutting it up in the schools, or shrouding it under the veil of hieroglyphics and mysteries. Instead of providing for the instruction of the multitude, or even leaving them to the unbiassed operation of their rational powers, it has been the constant practice to institute systems of delusion, for the dishonest purpose of feeding credulity and cherishing superstition. What right have those, who have thus enfeebled men's understandings, in order to subjugate their wills, to complain of vulgar ignorance and prejudice? First to put out a man's eyes, and then to blame him for not finding his path, is to add insult to cruelty.

\* Charron. † Tacitus. ‡ *Interdum vulgus rectum videtur.* § *Bellua multorum est caput.* || *Odi pro fanum vulgus & arces,* &c. Hor.

Philanthropy must reprobate the idea of keeping men ignorant, in order to keep them slaves. Knowledge is the natural food of mind; and to deny men the opportunity of attaining it, is as unjust, as to withhold from them the means of acquiring their daily bread. Capable as every man is by nature of deriving pleasure and benefit from the exercise of his intellectual powers, it becomes one great end of social alliance, to furnish each individual with the means of increasing his stores of rational enjoyment, by improving his understanding. Besides the increase of personal happiness, which, in a well regulated state of society, would be the necessary effect of increasing knowledge; it is evident, that the interests of society are best promoted by a free diffusion of intellectual light, through the general mass of the people. It is only by the cultivation of the understanding, that the grossness of brutal manners can be corrected, that the violence of appetite and passion can be restrained, and that man can be rendered "mild and sociable to man." No one, who has actually compared the character of the most illiterate with that of the better instructed poor, in different places, will doubt, that the easiest and surest method of making men good citizens, is to afford them means and opportunities of information.

Admitting the utility of public instruction, as a point which will be controverted only by those who have sinister ends to serve by keeping the people in ignorance, it is important to enquire in what manner this business has hitherto been conducted, and in what respects it is capable of improvement? In the most civilized nations of antiquity, the communication of knowledge to the common people appears to have been almost entirely neglected; the idea seems scarcely to have occurred to their most enlightened philosophers; and it would be difficult to find, in the writings of the ancient Greeks or Romans, any explicit assertion of the necessity or utility of popular instruction. Some individuals, indeed, of more than ordinary benevolence, took upon themselves the character of moral instructors. Pythagoras and Socrates, are celebrated names which come under this description. Of the former, we read, that at Samos, his native place, in a semicircular building, in which the inhabitants had been accustomed to meet for



for public business, he delivered popular precepts of morality\*; and that afterwards, at Crotona, in Magna Græcia, he collected citizens about him in distinct classes, and by his moral lectures produced such an entire change in the manners of the citizens, that from extreme luxury they were converted to strict sobriety and frugality†. But the accounts of Pythagoras are involved in obscurity; and of his lectures we have no other remains, than a few dark sayings, and a brief summary of his popular doctrines, in the "Golden Verses" commonly ascribed to him, but probably drawn up by one of his disciples. Concerning the mode of instruction adopted by Socrates, we are better informed: in that valuable treasure of ancient morals, Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, are preserved many of those conversations, in which this great man instructed the people of Athens in the duties of life. Socrates had unquestionably the merit which Cicero ascribes to him, of bringing down philosophy from heaven to earth, and introducing her into the public walks and domestic retirements of men; and his method of teaching by a series of questions, leading imperceptibly to the conclusion he had in view, was admirably calculated to produce moral conviction; but this mode was less suited to the purpose of general information, and was, obviously, inapplicable to public instruction.

If we search for precedents on the present subject, among the ancient Jews, we shall find no appearance of popular instruction, in the early period of their history, but the daily reading of the law, and occasional admonitions and warnings from their prophets, delivered with a degree of obscurity, which will not permit us to consider them as models for our imitation. At a later period, explanations both of the written and traditionary law were introduced; but they abounded with allegorical fancies and cabalistic mysteries, much more likely to confound than illuminate the understanding. No one, in the present day, would think of looking into the Mishna of Jehuda, or the Jezirah of Akibhah, to learn the best method of enlightening the world.

The æra of popular instruction may, perhaps, be said to have commenced with that of the Christian religion. John, the precursor of Christ, exhorted the

Jewish populace to reformation of manners, and taught different classes of men their respective duties. Jesus Christ exhibited a new and excellent pattern of public teaching; and it was a peculiar proof of his benevolent spirit, that he preached to the poor. His mode of conveying moral instruction in the vehicle of fable, or parable, was singularly impressive; and it was adapted, with the highest wisdom, to the circumstances of his auditories, which were almost universally composed of persons of confined education, more accessible through the medium of the imagination, than by direct addresses to the understanding.

It is much to be lamented that the method of moral instruction, introduced by the great "preacher of righteousness," was not more religiously adhered to by his successors. From the time, however, when the metaphysical subtleties of the Platonic schools were incorporated with the simple doctrines of Christianity—an event which seems to have taken place, in some measure, even within the first century—it must be owned, that the Christian modes of public instruction lost a great part of their practical utility. The abstruse tenets and technical language of the Alexandrine schools, were interwoven with the lessons of Christian morals; the fanciful method of interpreting scripture, which had been in use among the Jewish doctors, were adopted by the Christian fathers; and preaching took a polemic and scholastic turn, which impaired its usefulness, as an instrument of moral improvement. The evil continued and increased, through many centuries; and, till the reformation, sermons, instead of being intelligible and useful lectures on moral topics, were authoritative declarations of the doctrines and institutions of the church; rhapsodical harangues on the holy mysteries; and uninteresting, often ridiculous, panegyrics on the Virgin Mary and other saints.

Even the reformation, though it shook the foundation of the ancient edifice of superstition, did not entirely abolish the mystical and scholastic method of preaching. The reformers themselves were as deeply immersed in theological subtleties, as the church from which they separated. With a very few exceptions, among which may be particularly mentioned that bold castigator of the vices of his times, the good bishop Latimer, and, afterwards, bishop Taylor and Dr. Barrow, preachers still continued to enve-

\* *Jamblich. Vit. Pyth. c. v.*

† *Justin, lib. xx. c. 4.*

lope their doctrine in thick clouds of mystery. That illustrious ornament of the English church, Archbishop Tillotson, did more than all his predecessors to restore the simplicity of Christian instruction: and since his time, many eminent preachers have appeared, whose sermons explain with perspicuity the general principles of religion, and enforce, with energy, the practice of good morals. Such practical preaching, supported, as it is, by its obvious utility, and recommended, as it has been, by a long train of distinguished names, will not be brought into discredit, by the injudicious zeal, or petulant invective, of modern enthusiasts, or by the high-toned decision which has, *à cathedra*, declared moral preaching "destitute of the genuine spirit and favour of Christianity," and denounced moral preachers as "apes of Epictetus."

It must, however, be owned, that the present mode of popular instruction by preaching, even in the most able and judicious hands, is less productive of moral effect than might be expected. Of this it is unnecessary to allege any other proof, than the negligence and indifference with which these public lectures are commonly attended. In order to discover the causes of this fact, as far as it is to be imputed to any defect in the method of preaching, let us advert to the acknowledged end and purpose of preaching, which is, to lead men to the practice of virtue. This end is only to be accomplished, either by communicating to the hearers such information as will enable them to form for themselves good principles and rules of conduct; or by exhibiting truths and facts, already admitted, in such a strong light, as shall tend to inspire just sentiments, and invigorate virtuous resolution. Preaching, in order to be useful, must be *instructive* and *impressive*.

As far as concerns *instruction*, it is evident that little effect is to be expected from loose and flimsy declamations on general topics, in which much is assumed and nothing proved; from a confident assertion of doctrines and facts, unsupported by satisfactory argument and evidence; or from a dull repetition of precepts, of which neither the meaning is distinctly explained, nor the obligation clearly established. People, in the present inquisitive age, are less likely, than formerly, to be charmed into belief by the periodical repetition of a set of propositions, or to mistake the au-

thoritative decision of a dogmatical preacher, for a proof of the doctrine which he professes to teach. To teach, is not to assert and declare, but to explain and prove. Men are instructed at church, not when they are led, like parrots, to repeat a lesson by rote, but when they receive some new information, or are enabled, by the legitimate exercise of their reason, to gain a satisfactory conviction of some interesting truth. How much more useful would pulpit instruction become, if, instead of the present desultory and unconnected method of preaching, were introduced regular courses of lectures on religious and moral subjects. Of this kind, are the following: A View of the Grounds of Religious Belief; in which the whole argument is fairly stated to the hearers, not to bias or guide their judgment, but to give them an opportunity of judging for themselves:—A Review of the History of Religion, Pagan, Jewish, Mahometan, and Christian; to inform the hearers of the mischievous effects of superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism, and to enable them to distinguish, in religious opinions and practices, that which is important and useful, from that which is trivial or pernicious:—Lectures on Morals; in which the general foundation of moral obligation should be ascertained, and the several branches of morals should be distinctly defined, their obligation established, and their importance illustrated by facts collected from history and biography:—A Popular Survey of Nature, its more obvious Laws, and its mutual Relations and Dependencies; to illustrate the universal adaptation of means to ends, and herein exhibit a proof, obvious to every capacity, and richly fraught with rational entertainment, of the existence of a first intelligent and designing cause.

In order more effectually to answer the second purpose of preaching, that of forcibly *impressing* upon the minds of the hearers truths already known and admitted, several expedients might be adopted. The first is, in addresses of this kind, to study and exercise all the energies of manly eloquence. From this point, that flimsy oratory, examples of which abound in the French school; and those frigid harangues, which are so commonly read, with insipid monotony, by the English preacher, from his velvet cushion, are equally distant. This class of sermons can only become powerfully impressive, and practically useful, when acknowledged



acknowledged truths are rendered personally interesting by being "brought home to men's business and bosoms;" when accurate portraits of characters, as they exist in real life, are delineated; and when a strong representation is given of the actual effects of different principles, and different modes of conduct, on the happiness of individuals and of society. Excellent specimens of this impressive kind of pulpit eloquence will be found in the volumes of Sermons lately published by Mr. Fawcett. As farther methods of improving this branch of public instruction, it may be suggested, that a more free use might be made of citations from the poets, in illustration of moral sentiments; that maxims or aphorisms, from various writers, might be digested into distinct lessons, and read in connection with the subject of discourse; and that historical or biographical anecdotes, illustrative of moral truths, might be more frequently and largely introduced. With the high example of the parables of the New Testament before us, will it be thought too bold, to add, that considerable advantage might be expected from the occasional introduction of an allegory, a fable, or a tale?

If it should be apprehended, that such innovations as these would in some degree incroach upon the dignity of the pulpit, it may be remarked, that the inconvenience would be abundantly overbalanced by an increase of the impressive effect, and consequent utility of preaching.

Several of the proposed improvements would require, that the practice of *reading* sermons be abandoned, and that public instructors address their audiences, either *extempore* or *memoriter*. Should this be thought an insuperable difficulty, by those who have been long habituated to rely upon their manuscripts, it may be found necessary, henceforward, to make the acquisition of the power of speaking in public from memory, or immediate conception, an essential part of academic discipline. It may not be long, before our regular clergy, of every description, may find the necessity of adopting this, and every other fair expedient, to save themselves the mortification of "reading their weekly lectures to the walls of deserted churches."

Besides the improvements suggested above, with respect to popular instruction in religion and morals, it will be easily perceived, that, if the question was examined upon a more extended scale,

plans might be proposed, for affording the common people information upon many other subjects intimately connected with their personal and social interests.—And, independently of those circumstances which have hitherto so injuriously cut off the general mass of mankind from intellectual pursuits and enjoyments, no good reason can be assigned why the public instruction of the lower classes of the people should be confined to religion. It is perfectly conformant to reason and sound policy, that they should enjoy an opportunity of acquiring every kind of knowledge, which will enable them to fill up their station in society with greater public utility, to prosecute their several occupations with greater benefit to themselves, or to enjoy their moments of leisure with greater comfort. Provision, for example, should be made for their instruction in the rights and duties of citizens: in the municipal laws which they are bound to obey; in the proper management of themselves and their families with respect to health; in their relation to mankind at large, so far as it may be learned from general views of the history and present state of the world; in the general laws of nature; in short, in whatever may qualify them to be something more and better than mere passive machines in the social system. How far the state ought to interfere in providing public instruction? is a difficult question. Perhaps, the same arguments which lie against their interference in education [*see Enquirer, No. II*] may render it expedient that this provision should be made by private, rather than by public exertions. Concerning the wisdom of the provisions, there can, however, be no question. Were proper seasons and places (distinct from those devoted to religion) every where allotted for popular instruction; were suitable persons engaged to undertake the charge; and were the common people, by an equitable advance of their wages of labour, put into a condition to avail themselves of such provision; it is impossible to say what important benefits might not accrue to society from the rapid progress of knowledge.

But this view of the subject demands a fuller discussion than can be given it in this place. Those who are smitten with the dread of *innovation* will think, that projects more than sufficient have been already started in this paper: others may, perhaps, agree with the Enquirer in regretting, that an apprehension, so irreconcilable

conciliable with the genuine spirit of philanthropy, should place such powerful obstructions in the way of improvement.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a note of p. 280, of the Life of Mr. Robinson, I have said, "W. C. Unwin was a student, and, if I mistake not, afterwards a fellow of Christ College, Cambridge. He became tutor to the children of Cowper, the ingenious author of the *Task*."

Having since been repeatedly informed that I was mistaken relative to Mr. Cowper, who is not married, and has no children; and having been called on by his friends at Olney, to make a public declaration of my mistake, I request the favour of you to permit me to rectify this error through the medium of your Magazine. I was led into it by Mr. Cowper's dedication of a Poem to Mr. Unwin, called *Tirocinium*, in which I am informed the education of *his* children, means Mr. Unwin's children.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

*Clifford's Inn,* GEORGE DYER.  
Sept. 12, 1796.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following remark may serve to show to what mischievous absurdities a blind adherence to precedents will lead: There are scarcely any who are not convinced, either by personal experience, or the general complaints of their neighbours, that *tithes* have long remained an inveterate grievance, without hope of redress; and there can be no doubt of their having been adopted as a mode of clerical maintenance, from the provision by Moses for the Levites. By the fundamental maxim of the English tithe-law, it appears, that the priesthood have a right to one-tenth of the annual produce of the kingdom. The other citizens, then, have, by natural equity, a reciprocal claim to an equal share of instruction; a number of teachers proportioned to the division of maintenance; that is, one priest to nine laymen. This would be a preposterous arrangement for the support of a *doctrinal* religion; but it is a fair deduction from the principle. The prac-

tice not being co-extensive with the maxim, this absurdity does not seem to be much, if at all, taken notice of. The tribe of Levi was one of twelve, therefore we may reckon one priest to eleven laymen among the Jews. This too would appear absurd, but for the consideration that their religion was a *cereemonial* one. At the establishment of tithes for the Levites, the government was a theocracy, and, consequently, much of the civil administration would fall within the province of the priesthood, and require some remuneration, which, with the extraordinary expence of sacrifices, will serve to account for the difference between the Levite's one-tenth, and the layman's one-eleventh of nine-tenths.

*Durham, June 15, 1796.* WM. DRUTHIN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to enclose a query, which I am anxious should receive a brief answer from some of the able correspondents of the Monthly Magazine, by the insertion of which you will oblige, your's, &c. J. P. W.

Query. Can the term "*New Manufactures*" (which, for the sake of argument, I will allow comprehends all *new* mechanic instruments) under these words include *all new applications, possible applications, practicable applications, of principles*, before thought of, but not reduced to practice, and of the instruments which are to be the subjects of these principles, not actually organized, and certified in an organized form?

*Carlisle, Sept. 2, 1796.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NOTHING is more common, in times of national danger and distress, than for those who are in possession of the administration of public affairs, to call loudly for *unanimity*. "In less critical times (say they) opposition may have its use, and men are free to maintain what system they choose; but in emergencies like the present, that man cannot be a friend to his country who impedes the measures employed for the security of the whole. All difference in opinion ought now to be sunk in attention to the general welfare, and all the members of the community should unite heart and hand in the

\* See 2 Black. Com. 29.



the preservation of every thing dear to them."

But there are cases in which this language, plausible as it may appear, is the height of impudence and absurdity.—Suppose, for instance, that the persons who use it are convicted of having betrayed their trust—of having systematically preferred private or partial interests to those of the general body—of having conducted without capacity, plans which they entered into without principle—of being the authors of all the calamities they deprecate—have *they* a right to expect that confidence in the wisdom and rectitude of their conduct, on which alone unanimity can reasonably be founded? Is it not obviously the first step towards a melioration of the state of affairs to remove such men from any share in the management of them? and if they will not retire voluntarily, must not a determined opposition to their measures be employed, to force them to a resignation?

Again, it may have been the constant policy of a set of rulers to augment and perpetuate those differences between different orders of the community, which consist in diversity of privilege and emolument—which place one part over the heads of another, though equally deserving in every point of civic merit. They may have resisted every application for the levelling of these offensive inequalities, though founded on the clearest principles of equity; and have encouraged that insolence of a triumphant party which adds contumely to oppression:—they may studiously have made use of the support they have given to usurped prerogatives, for the purpose of procuring reciprocal support to themselves:—they may have avowed their resolution to oppose all future attempts for the rectification of abuses, upon the mere ground of keeping things as they are; and thus have reduced to absolute despair all hopes of amendment by the quiet progress of reason and justice:—and after this, can it be expected, that a little cant of civility and moderation can conciliate the injured with the injurers, or give to those who have been taught to consider themselves as aliens, all the feelings of citizens?

There may exist in a state a body of men whose privileges and emoluments are founded on pretensions which will not bear examination. Conscious of this, they may make it the grand point of their policy to check all free enquiry, to at-

tach persons to their party by nourishing old prejudices, and to throw all possible odium and suspicion on those who have emancipated themselves from their authority. They may (such is the weakness of human nature) succeed in their attempts, and may strike off from the list of *brethren* a large and respectable number of their fellow-subjects. But can they hope for the co-operation of these rejected relatives, when a great part of the object is to preserve them in the possession of a power they have used so unkindly?

In fine, national unanimity can have no other solid basis than national wisdom, justice, and benevolence. Circumstances of distress alone never have produced, and never will produce it; and they who have occasioned that distress are of all men the most unfit to be the medium of union.

Sept. 5.

N. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE late earl of Chesterfield, though he was sufficiently complimentary to the ladies in his conversations with them, yet, in his private letters to his son, denied the existence of any reasonable woman: and, in one of his letters, is the following passage: "Women are only children of a larger growth; they have an entertaining tattle, and sometimes wit; but for solid, reasoning, good sense, I never in my life knew one that had it, or who reasoned or acted consequentially for four and twenty hours together." Such is the statement of this celebrated nobleman; but you and I, Mr. Editor, I dare say, among our female acquaintance and connections, have met with reasonable women; or, at least, women approaching very nearly to that character: and as I have now before me evidence of the existence of a reasonable woman, in the reign of king James I, I have thought it not improper to transmit it to you.—The reasonable lady to whom I refer, was Lady COMPTON, who wrote the following letter to her husband, which is now preserved in the British Museum, as a curiosity:

*"My sweet life,*

"Now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I supposed that it were best for me to bethink and consider within myself, what allowance were meetest for me: for considering

ing what care I ever had of your estate, and how respectfully I dealt with those which both by the laws of God, of nature, and civil policy, wit, religion, government, and honesty, you, my dear, is bound to; I pray and beseech you to grant to me, your most kind and loving wife, the sum of 2600*l.* quarterly to be paid. Also I would, besides that allowance, have 600*l.* quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable works: and those things I WOULD NOT, neither WILL BE, accountable for. Also I WILL HAVE three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow: none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also I would have two gentlewomen, lest one should be sick, or have some other let. Also, believe it, it is an undecent thing for a gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with a great estate. Also, when I ride a-hunting, or a-hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending; so, for either of those said women, I MUST AND WILL HAVE for either of them a horse. Also I will have six or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself, with four very fair horses; and a coach for my women, lined with cloth, and laced with gold; the other with scarlet, and laced with silver, with four good horses. Also I will have two coachmen, one for my own coach, the other for my women. Also at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only *carriages*, and spare horses for me and my women, but I will have such carriages as shall be fitting for all, orderly, not pestering my things with my women's; nor their's with either chambermaid's; nor their's with wash-maids. Also for laundresses, when I travel, I will have them sent away before with the carriages, to see all safe. And the chambermaids I will have go before, that the chamber may be ready, sweet, and clean. Also for that it is undecent to crowd up myself with my gentleman usher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse to attend me, either in city or country. And I must have two footmen. And my desire is, that you defray all the charges for me. And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and six other of them very excellent good ones. Also I would have to put in my purse 2000*l.* and 200*l.* and

so you to PAY MY DEBTS. Also I would have 6000*l.* to buy me jewels, and 4000*l.* to buy me a pearl chain. Now, seeing I have been, and am, so REASONABLE unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their schooling, and all my servants, men and women, their wages. Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and my lodging chambers to be suited with all such furniture as is fit; as beds, stools, chairs, suitable cushions, carpets, silver warming-pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and such like. So for my drawing chamber in all houses, I will have them delicately furnished, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glass, carpet, chairs, cushions, and all things thereunto belonging. Also my desire is, that you would PAY YOUR DEBTS, build up Ashby-house, and purchase lands, and lend no money, as you love God, to the Lord-Chamberlain, who would have all, perhaps your life, from you. Remember his son, my lord Walden, what entertainment he gave me, when you were at Tilt-yard. If you were dead, he said, he would be a husband, a father, a brother, and said he would marry me. I protest, I grieve to see the poor man have so little wit and honesty to use his friends so vilely. Also he fed me with untruths concerning the Charter-house, but that is the least; he wished me much harm, you know how. God keep you and me from him, and any such as he is. So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what it is that I would not have, I pray, when you be an earl, to allow me 2000*l.* more than now I desire, and double attendance.

“Your loving wife,

“ELIZA COMPTON.”

The above letter may be seen in the Harleian Collection of MSS. No. 7003, fol. 105; and as it contains such incontestable evidence of the actual existence of a REASONABLE WOMAN, in the reign of king James the First, I hope it will not be questioned, by sceptical persons, but that such women may probably be found in this country, even at the present period.

Sept. 2, 1796.

H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

AT a moment when the question of invasion is agitated in all companies; when more serious indications of such an enterprize are given on the other side



side of the water; and when more serious apprehensions of it are conceived on this, than at any former period, you will not perhaps refuse to give place to a few observations on a subject so truly interesting, and concerning which the opinions of our countrymen are so enormously at variance.

The true-born Englishman, on whom Mr. Burke bestows the well merited praise of *cherishing his prejudices*, thinks he has closed the debate, when he has bluntly asked, *If we have not a superior fleet?* Entrenched up to the chin, in this formidable position, he smiles with equal contempt at the alarm of his adversary, and at the preparations making on the coast of France.

And as long, indeed, as we are sure that the French government carry their views to nothing short of the conquest of the island, we have a tolerable assurance, also, that they will not land an army on our shores while we have a superior fleet to cut it off from all support, reinforcement, or retreat. But if complete success be not their object—if it be merely their meaning to ravage our coast; to spread a dangerous alarm through the country; to shake the paper foundations on which the fortune of the state reposes; or to establish themselves in some strong post, by way of cutting off part of our resources, and converting them into the subsistence of their own troops; in that case, it would be no easy matter to show how our superior fleet can defeat their purpose, unless we suppose it gifted with ubiquity, or furnished with a sufficient warrant to impress the winds.

By the conquest of Belgium and Holland, the French may be said to have completed the investment of our island; and this the bold and sagacious Dumourier considered as a proper preliminary to the invasion of England. There is not now a wind that blows from the heavens, that would not bear them to some part or other of our coast: but there are a great many that would oppose the passage of our fleet to the quarter where its presence might be necessary. Let us suppose, for instance, that the French, by secretly sending a squadron north-about, to reinforce the Dutch, gain a superiority in the German ocean; as long as that superiority lasts—and it will last as long as an easterly wind may prevent our sending an additional force to those seas—so long will our coast, from the North Foreland to the farther extremity of Scotland, lie open to their

MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

attempts. It would be tedious and needless to multiply examples of this sort; every man who has the least nautical knowledge, can state, or conceive a variety of cases in which the French can make a run over to this country, unless we keep a greater naval force *at sea*, in every point, than they can collect in any one; and that is plainly impossible.

But their debarkation, how will that be effected? Fifty thousand men are not landed in an hour; and the fleet which might be unable to prevent their coming to our coast, would destroy them before they could effect a footing on English ground.—Not if they come over in small craft, accompanied by a flotilla calculated to run into shoal water. When once there, they might effect their landing, with little molestation from the side of the sea. Kept at a distance by their great draught of water, our line of battle ships could only witness a debarkation which it would be utterly out of their power to prevent.

It appears, then, to be undeniable, that circumstances may occur, in which the French may succeed in landing troops on this island, in spite of a superior fleet. If a solitary army were to debark, they might certainly be considered as *enfants perdus*, sent on a forlorn hope indeed; for our fleet, when once apprized of their position, would put supplies, and reinforcements, and a retreat quite out of the question. But from the known abilities of the directory, and the system of warfare they have adopted, it may be conjectured, that after drawing our attention to one quarter they would direct their efforts against a variety of others, and take their chance for being able to effect subsequent debarkations, during that distraction of our sea and land forces that would necessarily ensue.

But it is highly probable, that their intentions to invade us, like their preparations for a descent, were never serious, till they contemplated the possibility of rivalling or outmatching us on our proper element. I know very well that it is a sort of heresy to doubt the omnipotency of our marine. But be it remembered, that in 1780, the combined fleets of France and Spain, drove Sir Charles Hardy up the Channel; and that in 1786, Lord Howe was obliged to run between Scilly and the main, to avoid a superior force. Nor should we have been able to have shown ourselves in these seas

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during

during all the latter part of the contest; nor should we have dared to relieve Gibraltar, in the last quoted year, if the Dutch had cordially united with our enemies; but, fortunately for us, the powers above detained their fleet in the Maese and the Texel.

At the present moment, Richery's and the Toulon squadrons, are said to amount to 21 sail of the line. The Spaniards, according to all the accounts we have received, have fitted out more than double that number. The Dutch have also a considerable fleet; and the French have a force, either lying at Brest, l'Orient, and Rochefort, or sailed from those ports. Were all this strength mustered in one place, it would, in the present dispersed state of our marine, amount to very fearful odds, against which we might contend, with the hope, but without the certainty, of success.

The next question that occurs is, where are they to land? This will be better solved by the engineers who have surveyed the coast, than by me. In every spot on which they have erected batteries, and they are numerous, they have admitted the practicability of the attempt, without sufficiently guarding against it. Many of those batteries might soon be silenced by galleys, gun-boats, and other vessels, whose easy draught of water would bring them close in shore; and as a large proportion of them are open in the rear, they could oppose no resistance to an enemy, when landed, in force.

As to myself, I have little doubt that if a general engagement at sea were to terminate to our disadvantage, the enemy would strike at the vitals of the empire, by sailing up the Thames. As far as Tilbury-fort, I believe there is no resistance that a strong flotilla would not overcome.

I am aware, that every such idea is ridiculed by General Lloyd. The Dutch, says he, sailed up the Medway with twenty ships; but it is a folly to suppose that an enemy would attempt to sail up the Thames. But he forgets to say *why* it is a folly to attempt the forcing a passage up a river less defended, and more easily navigable, than the Medway, and with which multitudes of foreign seamen are as well acquainted as ourselves.

As several of the opinions I have slightly indicated here, are directly in the teeth of the author I have just quoted, I shall take this occasion to say a few words of his book. When he called it a Rhapsody, he, no doubt, meant rather to imi-

tate Marshal Saxe, who intitled his military works a *Reverie*, than to stamp upon it a character of absurdity: but while it bears strong marks of talents, and military knowledge, it appears to me in many places absurd in the extreme. After having witnessed the speed with which our troops on many occasions penetrated through the woods and wilds of America, as well as the rapid progress of the French through so many hostile countries, I can never believe that an enemy who should debark in England would not be able to advance above a mile or two a day. Nor after the distance the Highlanders advanced in the rebellion of forty-five, in which the author was concerned, can I give credence to his assertion, that an army of 50,000 men would certainly perish by famine or by his infallible attacks, *with a trifling force, upon their line of operation*, before they could make their way forty miles into the country. Neither can I understand how our hedges, so easily cleared by a few field-pieces and howitzers; or our hillecks, ditches, and copes can render this country impenetrable to the French, after seeing "the Alps and Pyreneas sink before them," and the immense forests and rivers of Germany oppose no valid obstacle to their furious career.

It would be well for all those who read this book, to which its author's name and the times have given popularity, to recollect, that the excellent *spy and intriguer* who wrote it had made his peace with our government, and was become a pensioner of the state against which he had committed so many offences. As it was written at a time when the terror of an invasion was prevalent, and as he councils the stockholders to lay aside their fears, it is not unreasonable to conclude that he was *counsel for the defendant*, and paid for his opinion.

While I expose opinions of so different a tenor, I admit, that it would be dangerous to spread a panic alarm, that might drive us to despondency, indecision, and despair: but it would be still more dangerous to be lulled into a false security, or to trust to insufficient means of defence. Our boasted *wooden walls*, considering the term as applied to fleets of great ships, are certainly an excellent rampart; but there are two that I conceive to be better still. The next best is a flotilla, which could follow the enemy into shoal water, and being rendered by its oars in a great measure independent of the winds, could carry confusion



confusion and destruction among them when attempting to land. It is not, however, by scattering a few gun-boats, of very little force and bad construction, upon different parts of our coast, that we can hope successfully to oppose an enemy who are employing myriads of artificers in the building of small vessels, and whose shores, from the Texel to Bayonne, resound with dreadful notes of preparation!

But the best of all, and indeed the only certain way of saving us from the horrors, or at least from the wretched consequences that may result from an invasion, appears to me, as it appears to many others, to be the forming of a general militia of the nation; and the adoption of such political measures as may induce all parties to rally round the government. No steps of that kind seem to be taking; and I lament to say, that, in the mean time, the lives and properties of the British nation are committed to the winds, and to frail compages of boards. *Navibus & quibus vita populi Romani permissa est.*

Sept. 14, 1796.

PIERRE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for June, a Correspondent, who signs himself M.H. has defended the system of Helvetius, and asserted that "nothing can be more monstrous and hypothetical, than the notion of a child (whose mind having received no impression, is a total blank, without a single idea) being born with a power of discrimination, a correct judgment, &c."

The philosophy of Helvetius has become very fashionable in England. I, however, believe, that all arguments deduced from experience and analogy, are directly in opposition to it. Two individuals—say the advocates of this system, would be precisely similar, if they received precisely the same education; that is, if they should be precisely in the same situations, and the same circumstances; now this can never take place. Thus, they assert what they themselves acknowledge never can be proved.

Materialists and Immaterialists are agreed, that the brain is the organ of thought; we have no business now with the enquiry what it is that thinks—a point which never can be proved, and of which the proof, if possible, would be useless. The brain, however, is the organ of thought, as the eye is the organ of vision; the point, then on which this system rests, is, that the organization

of the brain is in all men equally perfect, excepting in absolute idiots and madmen. But is there no gradation from the man of strong and sound intellect, down to the idiot? Has your correspondent never known persons, who, though not in a state of absolute idiotism, are yet little removed from it? Who shall draw the line where these *removes* end? As there are gradations below the standard of common sense, may we not reasonably infer that there are gradations ascending above it?

The opponents of Helvetius believe in innate aptitudes—not innate ideas. In the same manner as the organ of sight is formed with different degrees of strength in different persons, they assert a difference of perfection in the organ of thought. I have known a child catch a tune before he could articulate a sentence, though his brother never discovered the least inclination for music. Now the education of their ears, had been precisely the same; for their mother had sung the same songs to both in their infancy.

The instance of the Jesuits, which Helvetius adduces, may be applied against his system: it is a well known fact, that their preceptors watched with the utmost attention the disposition of their pupils. One of them was believed incapable of attaining any kind of knowledge, till his tutor tried him in geometry, and he became a celebrated mathematician.

Is the brain always *exactly* of the same size and shape? Are the ventricles always exactly of the same size? Is the medullary substance always *exactly* of the same consistence—so that the vibrations may always be propagated with equal swiftness? These questions must all be decided in the affirmative, before it can be proved that all men are equally possessed of intellectual powers.

September 2, 1796.

S. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is nothing so essential to the character of the historian, as that power of the mind which combines and condenses into one view, facts, apparently different, but which, on a nearer investigation, prove to be the component parts of a regular system, which develops the hidden causes of things, and unfolds, with almost intuitive accuracy, the secret motives of the most refined policy: yet how few do we see possessed of this power? we are either presented? with

a bare frigid recital of events; or borne, by the strength of imagination, into the unfathomable depths of speculative refinement: of the latter of these, however inimitable in other respects, Davila is a conspicuous example: of the former we have daily instances; but the historian who is free from both these faults, and to whom this power may with justice be attributed, is Hume.

I have been induced to offer these remarks by way of introducing to your notice a subject (as it appears to me) by no means accounted for by the professed historians of those times, viz. the abdication of Charles the Vth, emperor of Germany, and the resignation of the Imperial crown to his son, Philip II. Robertson, in his History, attributes it to the declining state of his health; a specious reason indeed; yet it is highly improbable, that in so active a breast as that of Charles the Vth, ambition should ever have been extinct but with life.

The uncorrupt, the ever memorable Sully, in his Memoirs (a work replete with acute observations) attributes the emperor's resignation to disappointment; and this, from a review of circumstances, appears to me to be the true reason. Flattered, as Charles had ever been, with the hope of universal monarchy, the cruel blow of Maurice, elector of Saxony's revolt, was doubly felt: disappointed in his hope of making the Imperial dignity hereditary in his family; and disgusted with the bad state of his affairs with respect to France, now exerting herself with renewed energy, under a young and ambitious monarch; he was convinced, that the hope of obtaining universal dominion would never be realized. His hopes being thus destroyed, which he had been fondly cherishing during the latter part of his reign, he determined to resign his power, before it suffered farther diminution; and that his descent might be as remarkable as his rise had been splendid, to finish his long career of turbulent ambition in the gloomy melancholy of the cloister: that he might give the world an instance of magnanimity not inferior to the boasted philosophy of Dioclesian.

If this reason should not appear to be the true one, I trust that some of your readers will communicate one more conclusive.

St. John's College,  
Cambridge, May 13.

BLASTOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent conquests in Italy by the French armies, has recalled to my mind some thoughts I have long entertained, relative to the past vicissitudes, and the probable destiny, of that beautiful country. On reading the history of Italy, and of the Italian language, and on observing the revolutions of the arts and sciences, it is difficult to avoid perceiving the strong resemblance between Italy and ancient Greece. A person thoroughly acquainted with their histories, will likewise find, that the course of civilization and of decay, has been nearly the same in both of them. I am confident, that the publication of these ideas, at a time when Italy is probably about to undergo such very important changes, cannot fail to be agreeable to your readers. I will, therefore, exhibit a kind of comparative map of both countries, in the four great periods of their respective histories.

#### GREECE.

##### First period.

Termination of the Trojan war; the heroic age; tyranny and abuse of power in the several sovereigns.

The Greeks, irritated, rise in insurrections; erect commonwealths, and establish the Amphictionic league.

Games, feasts, sacrifices, in great request among the free Greeks.

By Lycurgus and his laws, Sparta acquires the greatest weight and authority; she becomes the seat of justice and virtue, and the common centre to whom the other states resort in their wants or differences.

Athens, the rival of Sparta in military valour, surpasses her in arts and politeness. Themistocles, Miltiades, and others, as well as Leonidas, great generals. Wise men; commerce, colo-

#### ITALY.

##### First period.

Termination of the dark age, towards the year 1000; earls, marquises, and dukes, tyrannize over the people, and abuse their power in the name of German emperors.

Freedom is purchased or reconquered; Pisa and Genda become free cities; the consuls succeed to earls and dukes; league between the Italian republics in the year 1167.

Horse-races, military exercises; laws and statutes; bravery follows liberty.

Venice, the greatest of the Italian cities, becomes the common protector of Italy. *Esamus ad bonos Venetos* was the common saying of all discordant cities.

Tuscany was the Attica. In war, the rival of Venice. Pisa, and Florence, Venice and Genoa obtain great victories, but their Themistocles had no good historian. Learned men



## GREECE.

ries in the lesser Asia and Europe.

*Second period.*

Quarrels between Sparta and Athens. The latter prevails by sea. Solon and his laws: victories and internal cultivation make her rich.

Each of them want to rule the other. Great civil wars, especially the Peloponnesian war: struggles between the people and civil and military authorities.

The Asiatic colonies depart from their obedience to Greece, during the internal contests.

Thebes rises; struggles for supremacy. Belieged by the Spartans. Victory of Epaminondas. — Athens, Sparta and Thebes become predominant; great jealousies and discords between them.

*Third period.*

General discord and corruption gives rise to the projects of Philip, of Macedonia. His alliance with the Thessalonians; conquers the Greeks, by the means of the Greeks enraged against each other in their civil war, called the *sacred war*.

By great victories and great reputation, Philip obtains the general command. He conquers the Boeotians and the Athenians at Chœronea. The Greeks, tired of their freedom, and fond of novelty and change, expect to flourish under the sway of a single chief.

## ITALY.

arise in Tuscany from the intercourse with the Arabs in Spain. Tuscan, Venetian, and Genoese colonies in the east. Arts and fashions spread by the Italians over Europe.

*Second period. 1200.*

Wars and jealousies between Pisans & Florentines; between the Genoese and the Venetians about the dominion of the sea.

Guelphs and Ghibellines: the white and the black. Bloody war between Frederic the Ist and the Milanese commonwealth. Disputes between nobility and people, between the captains and the valvassors.

The remote conquests shake off the yoke of the Italians during the civil factions.

Rome, Naples, Milan, claim the general dominion. Sieges and battles. The Turrians, the Carrarese. Milan, Florence, and Venice, prove strongest. The pope quits Rome. Factions and discords every where.

*Third period. 1400.*

The popes retire from Avignon. The emperor grows strong in Italy. The Viscounts Gonzaghi join him. Universal discord renders him more powerful, and he destroys one party by means of the other.

Several princes attempt to be the Philip of Italy: the popes, the emperors, the king of Naples, and, above all, the Venetians. They were the Amphictions against strangers. The civil disputes abate. Freedom lost by the weariness of the people of their struggles to preserve it.

## GREECE.

Arts, sciences, eloquence, poetry, every where. The philosophers follow the generals.

Travels and discoveries of philosophers. The sciences pass from Egypt into Greece.

Philip victorious every where, prepares the age of Alexander.

*Fourth period.*

Age of Alexander—his extensive dominions in Europe and Asia.

General peace. Great men of every kind: arts, sciences, language, luxury, shows, and public exhibitions.

Commerce between the subject provinces. Greece the common centre of them. The Indies and the East her tributaries.

After the death of Alexander, divisions of feminacy, decay, perfidy, tyranny, till at length the ROMANS, called in by the Greeks themselves, conquer Philip the II; make his son, Perseus, prisoner, and convert Greece into a province of the ROMAN REPUBLIC.

I do not pretend, Mr. Editor, to have made a parallel perfectly complete; I only wish to raise the curiosity of your readers, towards a subject highly interesting to all who cultivate ancient and modern history. In such political and historical parallels, we must not look so much to the exactitude of the details, as to the general body of facts which lead to the conclusions.

London, September 12, 1796.

J. D.

## ITALY.

Dante and Cimabue, Boccaccio and Giotto. Petrarch, above all. Discovery of codes. Invention of printing. Arrival of the Greeks. The Medicis in Tuscany. Protection given to learning.

The sciences and books of Greece pass into Italy. Travels of the Italians in search of books and antiquities.

Every thing prepares the age of Charles V.

*Fourth period.*

Immense empire of Charles V in Italy—in Europe—in America.

The Italians more tranquil after the defeat of the lesser tyrants. Wonderful works in painting, sculpture, architecture. Playhouses and public entertainments.

Commerce passes into other nations: but Italy keeps the treasures got by it. These treasures draw into that country whatever is found in America and in the Indies.

Decay of Italy: liberty lost in its various states. Arts and sciences corrupted or neglected. Subjugated by the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE FIRST AND SECOND SITTINGS  
OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION  
AT PARIS\*.

[*The Conductors of the Monthly Magazine are happy it is in their power to present the Public with so early a report on the proceedings of the most splendid and important establishment for the promotion of knowledge that perhaps has ever existed. They propose to continue these reports as early as possible after each sitting of the Institution, and occasionally to insert at length the more interesting and useful memoirs.*]

FIRST SITTING. The 15th of Germinal  
(April 4) 1796.

CITIZEN Lalande read a memoir, showing, that, in consequence of his late labours and observations, the orbit of Mercury, supposed the most difficult to be known, is now that the most accurately determined.

Citizen Berthollet defended the French chemical theory from the attacks of three German chemists, who had directed their objections against those aeriform substances, which make so great a figure in chemical operations, particularly against the oxygenous and azotic *gasses*. Citizen Berthollet completely overturned the foundation of their objections, by relating the result of his experiments upon phosphorus dissolved in azotic gas.

Citizen Fourcroy, after having compared with the theories of modern chemists some discoveries, very little known, which were made by John Mayow, an English physician, more than a century ago, defended, in like manner, the French principles of chemistry. Citizen Vauquelin and he gave an account of a great number of experiments they have made upon phosphorus with pure azote, with azote mixed with oxygen, and submitted to various degrees of heat, with hydrogen; and, lastly, with sulphurated hydrogenous gas (*hepatic air*). This last substance forms with phosphorus, *sulphureo-phosphorous gas*, on which Messrs. Vauquelin and Fourcroy promise to make farther experiments.

Citizen Van Mons, of Brussels, sent a memoir to the class, in which he likewise supports the principles of modern chemistry, and refutes the opinion of a foreign

chemist, who looks upon the muriatic acid as a compound.

Citizen Guyton proved, that the jacinth of France is the same as that of Ceylon, and that it contains, in like manner, an earth already noticed by Klaproth. This earth being of a distinct nature from any of the five simple earths, admitted by chemists, forms a sixth, to which he continues to give the denomination of *Zirconie*.

Citizen Guyton moreover presented to the class, the model of an instrument for determining the specific gravities of both solids and fluids. He calls it a *gravimeter*, and demonstrated its superiority over the *areometers*, for which commerce and the arts are indebted to Nicholson and Fahrenheit.

Citizen Cuvier, after reading a memoir upon the circulation of the blood in cold-blooded animals; and after pointing out the remarkable variations that occur in the number of muscles of the hand, upon which the agility and address of the fingers depend, proceeded to show the mechanism of the organs of hearing in whales and other cetaceous animals, the true structure of which had before escaped the researches of anatomists.

Citizen Lassiús pointed out an easy mean of curing a disease hitherto deemed incurable—a swelling and elongation of the tongue, of which the extremity sometimes descends to the chin.

In the class of moral and political sciences, Citizen Grégoire repelled a charge brought against the French government by the emigrants and the cabinet of St. James's, who accuse it of having destroyed the philanthropic settlement which was formed at Sierra Leone, in order to remove the cause of slavery.

Citizen Dupont de Nemours thence took occasion to observe, that this establishment, of which England is so justly proud, was first projected by a Frenchman. In the *Ephémérides du Citoyen*, he had himself demonstrated, as long ago as 1771, that the labour of a negro slave costs more than that of a free white; and that it was possible to form an establishment on the coast of Africa, where the sugar-cane is naturalized, and where it might be cultivated by free blacks. In 1774, he laid his plan before Turgot who approved of it; but it was rejected by the council of the king.

Citizen Dyanniere read two memoirs which show, that the author has endeavoured to bring political economy, <sup>s</sup>  
new

\* For an account of this great Institution, see our Magazine, p. 119, No. II.



nearly as possible, to the precision of the exact sciences.

It results from his first memoir, that the district of Gueret, in the department of La Creuse, contains 43,580 inhabitants, in a space of 43 square leagues; and that, supposing an equal division made among all the consumers, the wheat produced in the district, though one of those the most exposed to inclement seasons and sterility, would be more than sufficient for the nourishment of the inhabitants; but that as often any measures are taken which obstruct the free commerce of corn, a scarcity is sure to ensue.

His second memoir principally consists of calculations, furnished by Paris, Lyons, and London, by which it appears, that all variations in the price of corn have a sensible effect upon the health and existence of mankind; that an excess in its price being known, a proportionate excess may be safely assigned to the number of deaths in those towns; that the more government interferes, the greater is the variation that takes place in its price; and that, consequently, all the branches of agriculture ought to be encouraged in such a way that the scarcity of one article may be compensated by the abundance of others.

In the class of literature and the fine arts, Citizen Dufaulx read some fragments of his travels among the Pyrenéan mountains; and Citizen Bitaubé, an essay, intitled, *On the Study of the Ancients*.

Citizen David le Roy read the first part of his *New Researches concerning the Ships employed by the Ancients, from the beginning of the Punic Wars to the Battle of Actium, and of the Use that might be made of them in the French Marine*.

Remarking the sudden way in which the Romans, who had never essayed their power at sea, eclipsed the naval glory of the Carthaginians and ruined their marine, he ascribes almost all their success to the consul Duilius, the inventor of the *corvus*, a kind of flying bridge, which, by a new and simple contrivance, hooked the enemy's ships, and enabled the Roman soldiers to board them two abreast.

The author rectifies the very faulty description which Folard has given of this machine in his Commentaries on Polybius; and thinks it might be advantageously used on board the French privateers.

The rest of the transactions recorded in this sitting, were not remarkable for novelty or importance.

At the *second public sitting* of the National Institution, on the 15th Messidor, (July 3) Citizen Pelletier communicated to the first class his observations on Stronthian earth, found in the north of Scotland. Hope, professor of chemistry at Glasgow, Schmeisser, of Hamburgh, and Blumenbach and Klaproth, of Berlin, consider it as a newly discovered earth, distinct from the several kinds already admitted by chemists, while several other scientific men have long been of opinion, that the combination of Stronthian earth with the carbonic acid gas, is nothing more than a variety of the combination of barytes, or *terra ponderosa*, with that acid. Citizen Pelletier resolved to put their opinions to the proof, and made a number of experiments, which he detailed to the class, and from which he thought himself authorized to infer, that the Stronthian earth is different from Barytes, and, with still greater reason, that it is entirely distinct from the other simple earths with which we are as yet acquainted.

On the same day, Citizen Fourcroy read a memoir concerning Barytes, and its resemblance to Stronthian earth, from which both he and Citizen Vauquelin thought they had a right to deduce consequences very different from those of Citizen Pelletier. Chemists had long desired to have Barytes in a very pure state, when, a few months since, Citizen Vauquelin discovered a mode of separating it entirely from the carbonic acid. That point once attained, Citizens Fourcroy and Vauquelin were able to ascertain the principal properties of the earth in question, and to make extensive researches concerning its combinations. The first part of these labours were the subject of Citizen Fourcroy's memoir, which he terminates by advancing, that having carefully compared the new properties of Barytes with those ascribed to Stronthian earth by Klaproth, both he and Citizen Vauquelin think they have reason to consider them as one and the same earth.

In a second memoir, however, Citizen Pelletier gives an account of new experiments which he has made upon Stronthian earth and Barytes, rendered very pure by a different process from that of Citizen Vauquelin. These experiments induce him to persist in looking upon them as two distinct earths. He informed the class, that Stronthian earth was not confined to the place from which it derives its name; but

but that it had been found in another part of Scotland, and in Saxony also.

While the above men of science were employed in improving the chemical theory, by ascertaining the number of simple earths, an immediate application of chemistry to the arts was made by Citizen Guyton (de Morveau.)

It is well known, that the inalterability of platina, and the difficulty with which it enters into fusion, render it, in certain circumstances, much more valuable even than gold. The French chemists having indicated the method of purifying it, and of restoring to it its ductility, it is now fabricated into very useful instruments and vessels; but the art of rendering it subservient to our purposes is still far from perfection, and the essential properties of the metal as yet little known. Citizen Guyton thought proper, in consequence, to submit it to a series of experiments. These he communicated to the class relate to its density, its tenacity, its adhesion to mercury, and its amalgamation. They are of the more importance at this moment, as the Spanish government has just sent to France a very considerable quantity of this metal (found only in South America) purposely to assist the French chemists in their researches.

An easy process for the solution of the elastic gum in sulphuric ether has been invented by Citizen Pelletier. It is by no means difficult to conceive the great utility of this solution, which, on being applied to the surface of a body, lets the ether fly off, and forms a kind of varnish, that preserves it effectually from the destructive influence of the air.

Citizen Chaptal, associate of the National Institution, after having shown in a treatise the great consumption which soft soap occasions in France of the oils of the Republic and Italy; after pointing out the great advantage that would result to individuals, and to the nation at large, from the finding of a substitute; and after giving an account of the various fruitless attempts made for that purpose, explains the manner of making a very cheap kind of soap, which he calls *soap of wool*. It is composed of a ley of wood ashes, or of potash, in which old scraps of woollen cloth, or flocks of wool, are boiled and dissolved to the point of saturation. The author enlarges upon the utility of this composition, not only for the fulling of cloth, but for the preparation of cotton intended for dyeing, for washing linen, and for other domestic uses and processes of the arts.

Observations on the structure of the

crystals called *Zeolites*, were then read by Citizen Haüy. He describes the different primitive and secondary forms of the four species, and says, that one of them (that which was first mentioned by Cronstedt) possesses alone the remarkable property of acquiring both kinds of electricity by the mere application of heat, and of preserving them for some time after it has cooled. He observes, that the crystals which have this property, differ from the usual symmetry of crystals by the various forms of the parts in which the two kinds of electricity reside. One of those parts has additional sides, which are wanting in the other, so that the part which will give signs of vitreous, and that which will exhibit appearances of resinous electricity, may be pointed out before hand. Citizen Haüy concludes, by saying, that the *Tourmaline* and *Topaz* were known to possess this electric property; that he discovered it in the oxide (*calx*) of zinc, and in calcareous boracæ; and that the crystals called *Zeolites* may now be added to the list, which he had long been endeavouring, to no purpose, to enlarge, by a multitude of experiments made on a great variety of substances.

The organization of vegetables has been the object of Citizen Desfontaines' researches. It results from the different comparisons he has made of his observations with those of several other naturalists, particularly of Citizen Daubenton upon the palm-tree, that vegetables are divisible into two great classes, of which the distinctive characters are taken from the structure, disposition, and developement, of the internal organs. After having proved that the seeds of all the vegetables comprehended in the first class have only one cotyledon, or seminal leaf, and that those of the second have two, he points out the advantages that may be derived from these new principles, and does not despair of their assisting, on some future day, not only to discover the natural relation between different vegetables, but their genus also, and even their species.

Citizen Cuvier gave the class a description of the skeleton of a very large quadruped, which was found in South America, a hundred feet under ground, which is now deposited in the cabinet at Madrid, and of which Roume, associate of the Institution, has sent an engraving, accompanied with a scientific description \*.

\* For the particulars of this interesting fact in natural history, see the detailed account given at p. 327 of this Magazine. We have also



Citizen Daubenton communicated the plan and the first result of a series of experiments, made in the National Museum of Natural History, upon several domestic animals. Their tendency is to make known the produce of the mixture of several useful animals; the least costly remedies, and the most proper food for sheep; the means of giving a good taste and smell to the flesh of tame rabbits, and that of improving the most productive breed of fowls.

Citizen Buache spoke of some islands in the South Sea, which have been considered as fabulous, because not properly laid down by the earlier navigators, but which, from the last voyages of Cook, Bougainville, and de la Peyrouse, actually appear to have an existence. In that case they are to be found by keeping in the latitude of thirty degrees and a third from the 180th to the 210th degree of longitude.

Citizen Gosselin brought together all that the ancients knew of the Arabian Gulf, and of the mobility of its shore. He showed that the *Ophir* of the Hebrews still exists to the northward of Yemen; but that it is at present inland, in consequence of the retrocession of the sea.

Citizen Duvillard read the beginning of a great work upon benefit societies (*caisses d'économie*) which by making a profitable use of the smallest savings of industrious citizens might afford all the assistance suffering humanity requires, and furnish all the recompenses due from society.

Citizen Delambre related his labours in the measurement of the meridian.

In the last public sitting of the Academy of Sciences he had given an account of the delays, dangers, and obstacles of every kind, which, in the space of the last nine months, had prevented his measuring more than twelve triangles, from Compiègne to Pithiviers.

The next summer was more fortunate. Four months sufficed to measure the space between Compiègne and Dunkirk. The steeples in the way greatly facilitated the operation.

It was more difficult between Pithiviers and Orleans. The forest affording no remarkable point of view, it became necessary to erect a signal-house (*signal*) sixty feet high, and experience had shown the danger of drawing the eyes of the people upon such objects in revolutionary times.

also annexed the engraved representation of the skeleton, which, we trust, will gratify our curious readers.

MONTHLY MAG. No. VII.

It was resolved upon, however, although the protection given by the constituted authorities was hardly found to suffice.

The operation became very laborious in the heart of the winter, citizen Delambre being obliged to go every day through three leagues of snow in his way to and from the signal-house, and being also under the necessity of taking down his instruments every afternoon.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the work was drawing to a conclusion, when he was recalled, with an injunction to suspend it without delay. It was at the time when the danger of disobedience was great. Citizen Delambre, however, ventured to run the risk. He did not quit his moveable observatory, till he had connected his triangles at Orleans and at Châteauneuf. On the very day that he was putting the last hand to that part of the business, the wooden tower, on which he was standing, was blown down by a gale of wind. Thus did the wish of a man of science to serve his then ungrateful country, make him brave death in a variety of ways.

He was not allowed to return to his task till eighteen months after, happy at having brought it as far as the solid rocks of Orleans and of Châteauneuf.

The space between Orleans and Bourges was that which had given the most trouble in 1740; and the difficulty was greatly increased by the destruction of the steeple of Salbris and several others.

The winter came. Citizen Delambre went to Dunkirk, one of the extremities of the meridian, and measured, with the greatest exactitude, the height of a circumpolar star in its two passages over the meridian. This operation can only be performed in the months of Frimaire, Nivose, and Pluviose, because it is necessary that the nights should be fourteen or fifteen hours long.

The Memoirs of the National Institute contain an explanation of the principles of the operation undertaken by Citizens Delambre and Mechain, in order to measure the arc of the meridian, which passes through France, from Dunkirk to the Pyrenean mountains, and which stretches along through Spain towards Barcelona.

Citizen Mechain, placed at the other extremity of the arc, was then making, with equal zeal, and with no less embarrassments, observations, which perfectly agree with those of Citizen Delambre.

On one side the meridian is measured from Dunkirk to Dun-sur-Auron, a distance of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand toises; on the

the other from *Bavellona* to *Carafsonne*, in a country and circumstances still more difficult, along a space of *five hundred thousand toises*.

This great operation, which requires an union of all the most perfect geodetical means and an inconceivable number of astronomical observations, has been sometimes a tacked, and sometimes suspended. But the law of the 18th Germinal, of the third year of the republic, has given fresh spirit to every part of the undertaking. The different commissioners charged with its execution are now busily employed. Mechain is resuming his triangles at Perpignan; Delambre is setting off to continue his at Bourges and at Dun; and both hope to return to Paris after having completed their honourable and laborious task.

A dissertation was read to the class by Citizen Tenon, upon the different degrees of increase and decrease of the human skull, considered particularly at the four principal periods of life; at the birth, at the age of six years, at the age of maturity, and in the season of decrepitude. After indicating these different degrees, with a great deal of precision, the author asserts that the knowledge thence resulting will be of great use in the management of the head, while growing, and when attacked by diseases more or less serious, especially those that require important operations.

Citizen du Pont de Nemours, after remarking the connexion that exists between the sciences, affirmed that the greater number of questions of political economy, especially those that relate to the causes and effects of the prices of productions and merchandize, could only be solved with perfect exactness by means of the most transcendent geometry, without which nothing better than a vague and uncertain result can be obtained. He gave, as an example, the effect of freedom restored to commerce, or of a tax taken off any commodity; an effect which cannot be properly expressed, unless by two corresponding serpentine and *asymptote* curves. He called upon the learned members of the physical and mathematical class to turn their attention towards these *political curves*, which are perhaps innumerable.

Having thus given a succinct account of every thing of a practical and physical nature that deserves notice in the Transactions of the Institute for the last three months, we shall mention the labours of the French literati in matters of a moral,

metaphysical, and speculative nature with still greater brevity and reserve.

Citizen Prony pronounced a panegyric on citizen Pingré, who died on the 12th of Floreal last. One part produced a great effect upon the minds of the auditors:

"Pingré," said he, "though upwards of eighty-four years of age, was not less assiduous at the sittings of the National Institute, but he came accompanied by melancholy: *his eyes sought there in vain that friend, that competitor, whose pen no less profound and eloquent than his own* . . . .

At these words every body present divined the name of Bailly, and loud applause interrupted the orator. It redoubled when he named that excellent man, so celebrated on account of his learning, and so remarkable for his courage, for his probity, and for the virtues he displayed during the revolution. They were repeated a third time, and were mingled with tears, when Prony spoke of the tragical end of Pingré's respectable friend.

After a moment of involuntary silence, occasioned by the idea of Bailly's death and of that of Pingré, Baudin, of the Ardennes, read a treatise on the *Spirit of Faction*, in which he denied that an attempt to give freedom to all could be denominated factious. Brutus, the first consul, William Tell, and Washington, might have failed, as Marcus Brutus and Cassius did at Philippi, and Barneveldt upon the scaffold. It is not success which distinguishes the hero from the factious spirit: it is the difference of the object they have in view.

Nor would he admit that the being a minority constituted a certain proof of faction. Cato's firmness, surviving in the midst of almost universal despondency, did not make him a factious man; since all the Romans would have wished to be free; but Cato was almost the only one who preserved sufficient courage to remain so. But he who, under the pretence of supporting rights, endeavours to dissolve the state itself, becomes a factious man; "and the epithet will doubtless apply to the two Gracchi, against whose memory the very names of those who have taken them for *models* bear witness."—(This passage excited the loudest applause.)

Baudin concluded, by saying, that in a monarchy factions are only formidable to the authority of the prince; while in a republic they endanger general liberty, which is the property of all; and, consequently, that in the latter they ought to be more odious to every one who possesses patriotism or virtue.

Citizen



Citizen Camus communicated to the Institute his remarks on the Illyrian tongue, either the parent or a dialect of the Slavonic, and the source of the Polish and Hungarian languages. These researches are one of the fruits of the author's captivity.

He mentioned afterwards the justice done to France by the learned of Germany, and the great hopes they conceive from the formation of a national institute of sciences and arts; and thence proceeded to speak of the arrangement of libraries. One of the principal regulations he recommends, is the making a system of *Bibliography*, or an index of books, pointing out the works of real utility in every branch of science.

A treatise by Citizen Roederer followed, concerning the funeral institutions proper for a republic, which permits all kinds of worship, but authorizes none.

He would neither wish to have the dead deposited on the high roads, as among the Romans; nor in catacombs, as was the custom of the Christians in the earlier ages; nor in caves, as among the Germans; nor in temples erected to the dead themselves, as was the practice of the Greeks in heroic times; nor in churchyards, as among the people of modern Europe: he would have their remains laid to rest in a sacred wood. There trees, flowers, birds, air, and light would surround the manes of the virtuous; and there barren and frightful rocks would present to the wicked sepulchral caverns, haunted by vultures, the symbols of remorse.

It may be doubted whether this fanciful way of disposing of the dead, will be more approved of by philosophers on this side of the water, than the charitable piety of the legislator Pastoret, who proposed ten years imprisonment in fetters, as the punishment of those who should in any way violate their ashes. It would, besides, be worthy Roederer's ingenuity to show how vultures can be compelled to fly round the tombs of the wicked (*errer autour des cavernes sépulchrales.*)

In the same sitting Citizen Prony was to have given an account of the progress of register land (*le cadastre*), and Citizen Fontanes was to have read his observations on some notes written by Voltaire in his youth upon a copy of Virgil, but time did not permit.

The following are the subjects of the prizes proposed by the Institute:

#### MATHEMATICS.

*The construction of a watch for the pocket, capable of showing the longitude at sea, tak-*

*ing care that the divisions indicate the decimal parts of the day; namely, the tenths, thousandths, and hundred thousandths; or that the day be divided into ten hours, the hours into a hundred minutes, and the minute into a hundred seconds.*

#### PHYSICS.

*The comparison of the nature, form, and use of the liver in the different classes of animals.*

#### POLITICAL and MORAL SCIENCES.

##### First Prize.

*To determine the influence of signs on the formation of ideas.*

##### Second Prize.

*For what purposes, and on what conditions, is it proper for a republican state to open public loans?*

#### LITERATURE and FINE ARTS.

##### First Prize.

*To examine the changes that the French tongue has undergone from the time of Malherbe and Balzac to the present day.*

##### Second Prize.

*To examine what has been, and what may be, the influence of painting on the manners of a free people?*

*Notice concerning the Skeleton of a very large Species of Quadruped, hitherto unknown, found at Paraguay, and deposited in the Cabinet of Natural History at Madrid. Drawn up by G. CUVIER.*

#### (SEE THE ANNEXED PLATE.)

THIS skeleton is fossil. It was found a hundred feet beneath the surface of a sandy soil, in the vicinity of the river of La Plata. It only wants the tail, and some pair-bones, which have been imitated in wood; and the skeleton is now mounted at Madrid, where the Citizen Roume, correspondent of the National Institution, has examined it with attention.

This skeleton, represented in the annexed plate, is twelve feet (French) long, by six feet in height. The spine is composed of seven cervical, sixteen dorsal, and four lumbar vertebræ: it has, consequently, sixteen ribs. The sacrum is short; the ossa ilia very broad, and their plane being almost perpendicular to the spine, they form a very open pelvis. There is no pubis or ischium; at least they are wanting in this skeleton, and there is no mark of their having existed when the animal was alive.

The thigh bones are excessively thick, and

and the leg bones still more so in proportion. The entire sole of the foot bore on the ground in walking. The shoulder-blade is much broader than long. The cavicles are perfect, and the two bones of the fore-arm are distinct and moveable upon each other.

The fore limbs are longer than the hind. To judge by the form of the last phalanxes, there must have been very large pointed claws, enclosed at their origin in a bony sheath. There appears to have been only three of these claws on the fore-feet, and a single one on the hind. The other toes seem to have been deprived of them, and, perhaps, entirely concealed beneath the skin.

The head is the greatest singularity of this skeleton. The occiput is elongated and flattened, but it is pretty convex above the eyes. The two jaws form a considerable projection, but without teeth, there being only four on each side above and below, all grinders, with a flat crown, and grooved across. The breadth of the branches of the lower jaw, and the great apophysis placed on the base of the zygomatic arch, deserve particular notice.

*This quadruped, in its characters, taken together, differs from all known animals; and each of its bones, considered apart, also differs from the corresponding bones of all known animals.* This results from a detailed comparison of the skeleton with that of other animals, and will readily appear to those who are versed in this kind of researches; for none of the animals which approach it in bulk have either pointed claws, nor similarly formed head, shoulder-blades, clavicles, pelvis, or limbs.

As to its place in the system of quadrupeds, it is perfectly marked by the sole inspection of the ordinary *indicatory characters*, that is, the claws and teeth. These show that it must be classed in the family of unguiculated quadrupeds destitute of cutting teeth; and, in fact, it has striking relations with these animals in all parts of its body. This family is composed of the *Sloths* (*Bradypus*, L.); *Tatoos* (*Dasyus*, L.); *Pangolins* (*Manis*, L.); *Ant-eaters* (*Myrmecophaga*, L.); and *Orycteropus*, or *Cape Ant-eater*.

[The writer proceeds to a detailed comparison of parts of these animals with the skeleton in question, which, for the sake of brevity, we omit.]

The great thickness of the branches of the lower jaw, which surpasses even that of the elephant, seems to prove that the vast animal, which is the subject of our

examination, was not content with leaves, but, like the elephant and rhinoceros, broke and ground the branches themselves. Its close and flat-crowned teeth must have been very proper for this purpose. The position of the bones of the nose, having some analogy with that of the elephant and tapir, would induce a suspicion that our animal wore a trunk, but it must have been very short, since the length of the head and neck together equals that of the fore-legs. However this be, we find, in the absence of canine teeth, and the shortness of the muzzle, sufficient characters to constitute a new genus in the family of the *edentated*, which ought to be placed between the *Sloths* and the *Tatoos*, since to the shape of the head of the former, it joins the teeth of the latter. It would be necessary to know particulars of which a skeleton cannot inform us, such as the nature of the teguments, form of the tongue, position of the mammae, &c. in order to determine to which of these it approached the most. In the meantime, I thought I might give it the generic name of *MEGATHERIUM*, and the trivial one of *Americanum*.

It adds to the numerous facts which apprise us that the animals of the ancient world were all different from those which we now see on the earth; for it is scarcely probable, that if this animal still existed, so remarkable a species could have hitherto escaped the researches of naturalists. It is also a new and very strong proof of the invariable laws of the subordination of characters, and the justness of the consequences, thence deduced for the classification of organised bodies; and under both these views it is one of the most precious discoveries which have for a long time been made in natural history.

#### MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

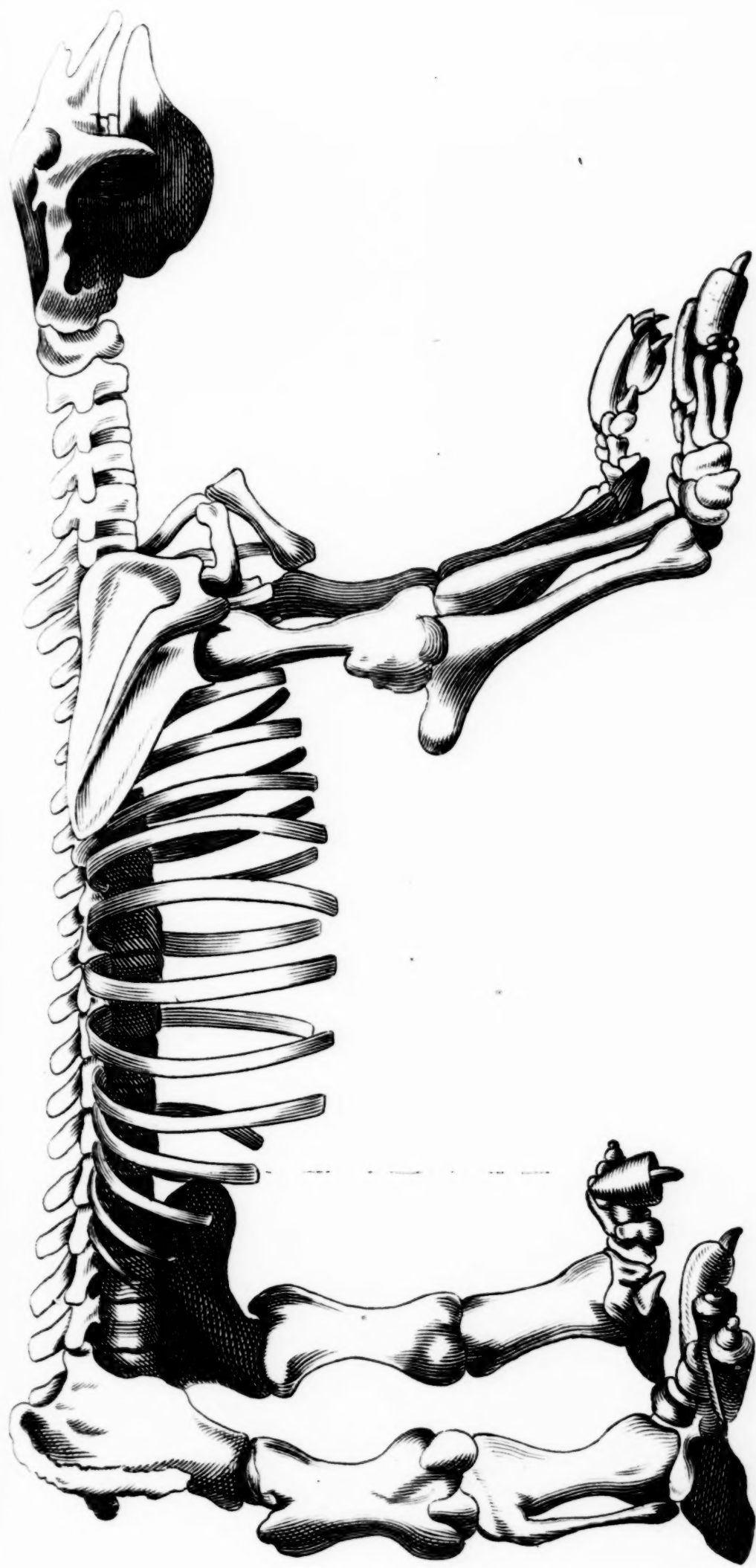
*For the Monthly Magazine.*

##### ON THE HEAT COMMUNICATED BY ONE BODY TO ANOTHER.

I. SEVERAL hypotheses have been proposed, for determining the proportional heat communicated by one body to another, but none of them have been subjected to the strict examination of the geometer, and the result compared with experiments. Sir Isaac Newton\* supposes, that the heat of the sun is directly as the density of its rays, or reciprocally as the square of the distance of

\* Principia Math. p. 466.





The SKELETON of a large species of QUADRUPED hitherto unknown

*lately discovered one hundred feet under ground near the River la Plata.*





the places from the sun; but this hypothesis is not generally true, as the heat communicated by a fiery body seems to depend upon its figure, as well as its distance from the other body; and as its laws differ very considerably from those of attraction; I shall therefore, in the present paper, consider the proportional effects of fiery bodies of regular figures, upon the most probable hypotheses, and afterwards compare the conclusions with those deduced from experiments.

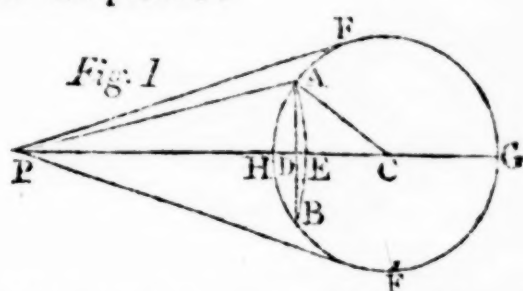
That the action of a very small fiery body upon another small body is nearly in the reciprocal duplicate ratio of their distance, is a supposition so agreeable to reason and to general experience, that we may safely found our computations upon it: but whether in estimating the effect of a fiery body, we ought to consider the action of the whole, or only part of the body; or of the whole, or only part of the surface? are questions which have not yet been determined: we shall therefore give the results upon each of these suppositions.—It is likewise necessary to remark, that the composition and resolution of forces can no where take place in estimating effects produced by heat; in this respect, it differs materially from attraction.

II. Let  $P$  be the centre, and  $AP$  (Fig. I) the radius of a sphere, and let it be required to find the heat communicated to the point  $P$  by the convex superficies of a segment, whose axis equals  $DE$ . If  $p=3.14159$  equal the circumference of a circle, whose diameter is unity,  $2p \times AP$  will be = the circumference of the generating circle, and therefore  $2p \times AP \times DE$  equals the superficies of the segments; and as every point in this superficies is equally distant from  $P$ , the effect of the whole is

$$= \frac{2p \times AP \times DE}{AP^2} = 2p \times \frac{DE}{AP}.$$

III. † Now let  $HFGBI$  represent a solid, generated by the rotation of the curve  $HFG$  about its axis  $HG$ , and let  $ADB$  be perpendicular to  $HG$ , meeting the surface in the points  $A, B$ ; also let  $P$ , situate in the axis  $GH$  produced, be the point which receives the heat from the body; and from the centre  $P$  and radius  $PA$  describe the arc  $PEB$ , meeting  $HG$  in  $E$ . Then supposing the solid com-

posed of an indefinite number of spherical surfaces, of which the common centre is  $P$ , the effect of one of these surfaces (§ II) will be equal  $2p \times \frac{DE}{AP}$ , and the differential of the whole action equal  $2p \times DE \times \frac{dAP}{AP}$ . But as  $CD$  is given, and from the nature of the generating curve the relation between  $CD$  and  $AD$ ,  $PD$  will be given, in terms of  $AP$ ; and, consequently, the integral of the expression  $2p \times DE \times \frac{dAP}{AP}$ , or the action of the part of the solid  $AHBE$  upon the point  $P$ .



IV. Suppose, for example, the fiery body to be a sphere, whose centre is  $C$  and radius  $CA$ ; then will  $2PC \times PD = CP^2 - CA^2 + AP^2$ ;  $PD = \frac{CP^2 + AP^2 - CA^2}{2CP}$ , and  $DE = AP - PD = \frac{CA^2 - (CP - AP)^2}{2CP}$ . Hence,  $2p \times DE \times \frac{dAP}{AP} = p \times \frac{CA^2 - (CP - AP)^2}{CP \times AP} \times dAP = 2p \times \frac{p(CP^2 - CA^2)}{CP \times AP} \times dAP = \frac{p \times AP \times dAP}{CP}$ , and the effect of the part  $AHBE$  of the sphere  $= 2p \times AP - \frac{p(CP^2 - CA^2)}{CP} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } AP - \frac{p \times AP^2}{2CP} + C$ .

But when  $AP = PH = CP - CA$ , the effect should be  $= 0$ ; therefore,  $C = \frac{2p \times PH + p \times \frac{CP^2 - CA^2}{CA} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } PH + \frac{p \times PH^2}{2CP}}$ , and the foregoing value

equal  $2/(AP - PH) - \frac{p(CP^2 - CA^2)}{CP} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{AP}{PH} + p \times \frac{PH^2 - AP^2}{2CP}$ . Therefore, if we put  $AP = PG$ , we will have the action of the whole globe  $= 2p(PG - PH) - \frac{p \times PH \times PG}{CP} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{PG}{PH}$ .

† This problem may be resolved in several different ways, but the one we have given is probably the simplest.

$$\frac{p(PG - PH)}{2CP} = 2p \times CA - \dots$$

$$\frac{p \times PH \times PG}{CP} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{PG}{PH}.$$

If the point P touch the globe, PH will be = 0; and the heat communicated to P =  $2p \times CA$ , or directly as the radius of the globe.

V. If the surface of the solid alone communicates the heat, the investigation and the result will be different. For if HAGB be the solid, and P the given point (Fig. 1) the action of the circumference of the circle, whose radius is AD, will be equal to  $\frac{2p \times AD}{AP^2}$ , and the differential of the action of the surface of the segment AHBA =  $\frac{2p \times AD}{AP^2} \times dAH$ . Now in this case, if the solid be

a sphere,  $dAH$  will be equal  $\frac{CA \times dPD}{AD}$ , and  $2p \times \frac{AD \times dAH}{AP^2} = 2p \times \frac{CA \times dPD}{AP^2}$ ;

but  $PD = \frac{CP^2 - CA^2 + AP^2}{2CP}$ , and  $dPD = \frac{AP \times dAP}{CP}$ , therefore,  $2p \times \frac{CA \times dPD}{AP^2} =$

$\frac{2p \times CA}{CP} \times \frac{dAP}{AP}$ , and the integral equal

$\frac{2p \times CA}{CP} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } AP + C$ . When

$AP = PH$ , this expression should be = 0; consequently, the correct integral =

$\frac{2p \times CA}{CP} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{AP}{PH}$ ; and the ac-

tion of the whole spherical surface =  $\frac{2p \times CA}{CP} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{PG}{PH}$ .

VI. Now as  $PG = PC + CA$ , and  $PH = PC - CA$ ,  $\frac{PG}{PH}$  is equal  $\frac{PC + CA}{PC - CA} =$

$1 + \frac{CA}{PC}$ , and  $\frac{2p \times CA}{CP} \times \text{H. Log. } \frac{PG}{PH} =$

$\frac{2p \times CA}{CP} \times \text{H. Log. } \frac{1 + \frac{CA}{PC}}{1 - \frac{CA}{PC}}$ . But by the

nature of logarithms, the Hyp. Log.

$$\frac{1 + \frac{CA}{PC}}{1 - \frac{CA}{PC}} \text{ is } = \frac{2CA}{PC} + \frac{2CA^3}{3PC^3} + \frac{2CA^5}{5PC^5} \text{ \&c.}$$

and the action of the whole surface =  $4p \left( \frac{CA^2}{CP^2} + \frac{CA^4}{3CP^4} + \frac{CA^6}{5PC^6} \text{ \&c.} \right)$  When

the radius CA bears a small proportion to the distance PC, the whole action will be nearly =  $4p \times \frac{CA^2}{CP^2}$ , and, consequent-

ly, the heat as the square of the distance: which is the very principle upon which our reasonings were grounded.--- This rule will answer pretty accurately, when we want to compare the heat of the different planets with each other. When P coincides with H, the expression becomes infinite.

VII. But there is another hypothesis which appears more probable than any of them: that is, that the point P receives its heat from that part of the surface only which is contained between the tangents drawn from the point to the surface of the sphere. In this case,  $AP = PH$ , and by the nature of the circle  $PF^2 = PG \times PH$ ; but the action of the superficies of the segment FHF' (§ V)

is =  $\frac{2p \times CA}{CP} \times \text{H. Log. } \frac{PF}{PH} = \frac{p \times CA}{PC}$

$\times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{PF^2}{PH^2} = \frac{p \times CA}{PC} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{PG \times PH}{PH^2} = \frac{p \times CA}{PC} \times \text{Hyp. Log. } \frac{PG}{PH}$ .

It is obvious that this last expression is just half the preceding, where the action of the whole surface was considered.

When P coincides with H, this expression likewise becomes infinite.

[To be continued.]

Aberdeen, June 24.

β. CYGNI.

\* \* \* The Conclusion of this valuable Paper, as well as the new Questions, and the Answers to the former ones, are deferred, for want of Room, till our Next.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE very curious Papers relative to the Marches of Wales—The ingenious Essays on the Characteristics of Poetry—Anti-Sinibron—D. C. in reply to "A Woman"—The interesting Letter of Sarah Beckett—A Poor North-American on Large Farms—N. O. in reply to "O. N."—T. S. A. T. on Oratory—The Sonnet signed T—the Poetry, by W. R.—the Reply of "A Woman" to "G. D."—A Layman on Tybers—and some other accepted and valuable Communications are unavoidably deferred—several of them on account of their great Lengths. Is the Paper of W. T. jun. original?—The frequent and the continued Correspondence of all other literary and ingenious Friends will be thankfully accepted.



ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS  
OF  
EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED  
WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[Continued from our last.]

CONDORCET

APPERTAINED to the nobility by birth; to the people from sentiment—although a *Marquis*, he scorned not to consider himself as a citizen. He was a philosopher also.

The friend and disciple of Voltaire, like him too he was the correspondent of Frederick, of Prussia. Neither his title, his fortune, his situation at the Academy, of which he had been declared ‘perpetual secretary,’ nor his private friendship, could prevent him from sacrificing every consideration to his principles. Such was the esteem in which he was held, that before the flight to Varennes, the eyes of all France were fixed on him, as tutor to the Prince Royal; but his love of liberty was so offensive in the eyes of Royalty, that another person was surreptitiously appointed by the King and Queen, in order to prevent his nomination.

After thirty years of study and meditation, consecrated to the sciences and his native country, or rather to all Europe; after labouring four years exclusively for the revolution and liberty, this great man, proscribed under the *tyranny* of Robespierre, was forced to wander about from place to place, to shelter himself in woods and caverns, and at length to have recourse to poison, to put an end to his calamities!

Without books, without friends, frequently without even food, instead of uttering complaints and execrations against his unjust country, or rather the bloody and victorious faction, that then governed it, his whole mind was bent on a project beneficial to humanity. This is developed in his work, entitled, “*Esquisse d’un Tableau Historique des progrès de l’Esprit Humain*,” in which, considering man under three distinct points of view, he enquires, What he has been? What he is? and, What he may be?

The Convention, sensible of the merit of this work, on the 13th Germinal, 1796, decreed as follows:

“Art. I. La commission exécutive de l’instruction publique acquerrera sur les fonds mis à sa disposition 3000 exemplaires de l’ouvrage posthume de Condorcet, intitulé, ‘*Esquisse*, &c.’”

“II. Le comité d’instruction publique est chargé de veiller à ce que ces 3000 exemplaires soient distribués dans l’étendue de la republique, & de la manière la plus utile à l’instruction. Chaque membre de la convention en recevra un exemplaire.”

It is impossible to contemplate

‘A brave man struggling’ midst the storms of fate,  
‘And greatly falling,’—

without recollecting the passage in the Roman Moralist:

“Ecce par Deo dignum, vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus! Non video, inquam, quid habeat in terris Jupiter pulchrius, si convertere animum velit, quàm ut spectet Catonem, jam partibus non semel fractis, nihilominus inter ruinas publicas erectum.”

Seneca de Divin. Prov.

From count Tilly’s work on the French Revolution, an abridged extract occurs in the Monthly Review (vol. xviii. p. 557) in which Condorcet is charged with the murder of his friend, benefactor, and political creator, the duc de la Rochefoucauld. The Count admits, that perhaps he was not privy to the designs against that nobleman; but alleges that his ingratitude is recorded in the courts of law of his country.

“When he married Madame de Grouchy, she had no fortune but that which she derived from the bounty of the house of La Rochefoucauld: the Duke gave her a bond for 100,000 livres, and paid the interest of that sum regularly up to the second year of the revolution, when Condorcet put the bond in force, and compelled the Duke to pay the principal.” Those who wish to estimate the effect of literature upon the moral character,

rafter, must desire to come at the exact truth in this matter.

A French emigrant, who appeared to know much of the leading families of France and of their private history, was lately mentioning, that Madame de Grouchy universally passed for a cast-off mistress, who by her complaisance and dexterity, had obtained the bond in question; and that at the time of her marriage, she was announced as a rich ward of the Rochefoucauld family, whom they had introduced to the attention of Condorcet. Whether he knew or knew not her real relation to them, the charge of ingratitude, in exacting her dower, must, on this statement, fall away. The death of the Duke is known to have been connected with the September massacre; and cannot, of course, be fairly charged, directly or indirectly, upon one of the Girondist party, the leaders of which virtuously sacrificed their own lives, in the attempt to bring the instigators of that horror to punishment.

#### GENSONNE,

Born at Bourdeaux, in 1758, and educated for the bar, was returned a member for the *Gironde*, and became one of the leaders of that illustrious body, distinguished by the name of the department whence they were delegated. He was cool, tranquil, intrepid. He abhorred the *mountain party*, and was at once dreaded and detested by that faction, which, on the 31st of October, 1793, revenged all his accusations and sarcasms, by means of the guillotine. He was a good father, a good citizen, an excellent man, and a sincere republican; but he was a logician rather than an orator.

#### GUADET

Was an orator, but not a logician: he excelled in what we term a *jet speech*—but few of the men of that day could speak *extempore*. He sat both in the legislative and conventional assemblies, and escaped the bloody proscription of the twenty-one deputies, only to perish by a more horrible destiny! He also, was a good father, and a good husband, for it may be necessary to inform the ignorant and the prejudiced, that there were good men in France, posterior to the desertion of the clerical and titled emigrants.

#### MOREAU

Is a native of Morlaix, in the *ci-devant* Brittany, 29 miles distant from Brest. When about 18 years of age, he was sent

to Rennes, to study the law; and he who might have proved but an indifferent *avocat*, has, at the age of 33, acquired the character of a skilful commander.

He first distinguished himself in Holland, and then served with great *éclat* under Pichegru. The late brilliant passage across the Rhine, without the loss of a single man, was achieved under his auspices. His father is said to have perished during the tyranny of Robespierre; the son is a zealous republican, and fights and conquers in that cause.

#### THE ABBE DE LILLE,

Like the bards of old, is at once a poet and a musician; and, in consequence of a rare union of both characters, he composed the *Marseillois Hymn*, which, by connecting his name with the history of the French Revolution, will render it immortal.

In addition to his other works, he has meditated a poem on the "Imagination," for what is singular enough, this has never as yet been committed to paper. The truth is, that the Abbé, relying on his extraordinary memory, never copies out any of his verses, until they are about to be printed\*.

He was arrested during the short-lived tyranny of Robespierre; and if he had perished on that occasion, both the poem and the poet would have been lost together!

#### LEQUINIO.

As Anacharsis Cloots termed himself, "the orator of the human race," so Lequinio assumed the title "citizen of the globe." The latter was a patriot previously to the revolution, and a republican before the decree for the abolition of monarchy. He sat in the convention, and voted for the death of Louis. His celebrated work, '*Les Préjugés Détruits*,' abounds every where with marks of genius. It was printed at Paris: "anno eventus, quo reges & sacerdotes, ab orbe terrarum obliterandi." (1792) M. Le-

\* "*Le plus bel épisode de son poëme sur l'imagination, dont le sujet est l'aventure du célèbre peintre, Robert, perdu pendant quelques heures sans guide & sans flambeau dans les immenses souterrains nommés les CATACOMBES DE ROME. Ce poëme n'est point imprimé; si l'auteur eût été, nous perdions à la fois & le poëte est l'ouvrage, car Monsi. l'Abbé de Lille se reposant sur son excellente mémoire n'écrivait jamais les vers qu'il compose que lorsqu'il veut les livrer à l'impression.*"—This note was written by Madame de GENLIS a few weeks since.



quinio is one of the philosophical sceptics, to whom Dr. Priestley addressed a letter, just before he was driven from a country, by the iron-hand of persecution, which will hereafter claim him as her own.

"Our sons shall blush their fathers were thy foes!"

#### SERVAN.

Obtained, by his merit alone, the cross of St. Louis, and that too at a time when other men acquired it by the meanest arts, and the most degrading submissions. Before the revolution, at a period when a liberal sentiment might have afforded an introduction into the Bastille, he published "*le Soldat-Citoyen*," in which he endeavoured to inspire a mercenary standing army with the idea of patriotism:—his attempt did not prove wholly abortive. His talents, by some strange fatality, had procured him a place at a dissipated and degenerate court, but he was dismissed in 1790, as his *civisme* rendered him hateful to M. Guynard St. Priest.

When a successor to the minister, De-grave, was thought of, Servan was pointed out as a proper one by Roland; and being approved of by the council, and the patriotic deputies consulted by it, he was presented to, and accepted *readily* by the king. This is the more remarkable, as he was personally odious to his Majesty.

Servan hated, and in return was hated by the court. It was then what they themselves were accustomed to term a *combat au mort* between the royalists and the patriots: one party was sure to succeed; and which ever prevailed, blood must inevitably be shed. At this period Bourdeaux and Marseilles (the latter of which is a Greek colony) were the most zealous of all the cities of France, Paris itself not excepted, in behalf of freedom: nay, it was thither the friends of freedom had determined to retire, in case of a reverse; that if absolute monarchy reared its head in the North, they might oppose it by means of a republic in the South.—Accordingly we find Servan, Barbaroux, and Madame Roland, drawing a line of demarcation on the map; studying the military positions, and the course of the rivers; invoking the aid of the *Bordelais* and the *Marseillois*; and swearing on the altar of liberty that they would not belie the hopes of mankind!

#### CHAMFORT.

If a want of the advantages of birth predispose us to favour a government

MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

which levels all family distinctions, no man could be born a republican more truly than Chamfort. He was the fruit of illicit love, and as it should seem of promiscuous amours; for he never knew his father—a circumstance which in no degree diminished his affection for his other parent, to supply whose wants he often denied himself the necessities of life.

He was taken at a very early age into the Collège des Grassins, at Paris, in quality of *Baillif*\*, and was known there by his Christian name of *Nicolas*. Nothing during the two first years announced extraordinary talents; but in the third, out of five prizes that were distributed annually, he bore away four, failing in Latin verses alone. The next year his success was complete; and he made a remark upon the occasion, which discovered good taste, a superior mind, and the opinion he entertained of the judges: "I lost the prize last year," said he, "because I imitated Virgil; this year I obtained it, because I took Buchanan, Sarbievius, and other moderns, for my guides."

In Greek he made a rapid progress; but his petulance, his wit, and his wag-gish tricks, threw the class into so much disorder, that he was expelled from it by M. Lebeau, the professor of that language; and not long after left the college altogether. Thrown upon the wide world, without friends or any point of support, he was soon reduced to the lowest pitch of poverty. He bore his misfortunes, however, with philosophic patience, and cheered himself with the most flattering hopes: "I am a poor devil now," said he to Selis, another man of letters; "but do you know what will happen? I shall obtain a prize from the academy, my play will succeed, I shall be courted by the world, and well received by the great, whom I despise: they will make my fortune for me, and I shall afterwards live like a philosopher."

The first part of his prediction was soon verified. He obtained a prize, and sent a copy of his production to the very M. Lebeau who had expelled him from the Greek class, accompanied by the following note: "*Chamfort* sends the work that has obtained the suffrages of the Academy to his old and respectable master; and at the end of nine years begs his pardon for *Nicolas*." M. Lebeau made

\* A kind of inferior usher, with a small stipend.

answer: "I always loved *Nicolas*; I admire *Chamfort*." A few days after, they met, and the master and the pupil embraced each other with tears.

Nor was he deceived by his presentiment of his future fortune. By the cares and interest of his friends it gradually swelled to eight or nine thousand livres a year; but the greatest part of it consisted of pensions, and the whirlwind of the revolution swept them away. The day after they were suppressed, he went to see his fellow academician, Marmon-*tel*, and found him lamenting the loss that his children would suffer by the same decree. Chamfort took one of them upon his knees: "Come here, my little fellow," said he, "you will be a better man than either of us. Some day or other you will weep over your father, on hearing that he had the weakness to weep over you, because he feared that you might not be so rich as himself."

That meteor that rose in the French revolution; rushed through the political system like a comet; and disappeared in the midst of the long surprise and uneasy admiration it excited—*Mirabeau*, in short, was the friend of Chamfort, and often borrowed his pen. The most eloquent passages in the *Letters on the order of Cincinnati* belong to the latter. He was, indeed, his council upon all occasions; and when *Mirabeau* went to pass an hour with him, as was his custom in the morning, he used to call it going to rub the most electrical head he had ever met with.

The light emitted by this electrical head could not fail to shine in opposition to the blasting rays of the mock sun of liberty—of the felon *Robespierre*—to whom talents and virtue were alike obnoxious.

It was difficult, however, to lay hold on Chamfort. Frank, upright, decided, and independent of all parties, he had steered a steady course through the revolutionary storm, openly professing an equal hatred of priests and nobles, and of *Marat* and the rest of the men of blood. At the same time that he was author of the saying, "*Guerre aux châteaux, paix aux chaumières*," he explained by the appellation of the *fraternity of Cain and Abel*, the compulsive system of fraternization devised by the Jacobin Club.

\* War to the feat, Peace to the cottage.

At length, however, an obscure informer was found to denounce him, and Chamfort was carried to the *Madelonnettes*. Unable to obtain there the attentions, and the occasional solitude that some habitual infirmities imperiously required, he conceived so profound a horror of imprisonment, that when he was suffered to return a few days after to his apartments under the custody of a guard, he swore he would rather die than be immured anew.

In little more than a month the gendarme told him he had orders to carry him back to a house of confinement.—Chamfort retired to a closet, under the pretence of making his preparations; fired a pistol at his head; shattered the bones of the nose; and drove in his right eye. Astonished at finding himself alive, and resolved to die, he took up a razor, tried to cut his throat, and mangled the flesh in the most dreadful manner. The weakness of his hand made no change in the resolution of his mind: he attempted several times, in vain, to reach his heart with the same instrument; and finding himself begin to faint, made a last effort to open the veins at his knees. At length, overcome by pain, he uttered a loud cry, and fell almost lifeless into a chair.

The door was broke open and surgeons and civil officers soon repaired to the spot. While the former were preparing dressings for so many wounds, Chamfort dictated to the latter the following truly Roman declaration: "I, *Sebastian Roch Nicolas Chamfort*, declare it was my intention to die a freeman, rather than to be carried back, like a slave, to a house of confinement. I declare, moreover, that if violence be used to carry me thither in the state I am in, I have still strength enough to finish what I have begun."

An hour or two after, he became perfectly calm, and resumed his usual ironical manner. "See what it is," said he, "to want dexterity; an awkward man cannot even kill himself." He then went on to relate how he had perforated his eye, and the lower part of his forehead, instead of blowing out his brains; scored his throat, instead of cutting it; and scarified his breast, without reaching his heart. "At last," added he, "I recollected *Seneca*; and in honour of *Seneca*, I resolved to open my veins; but *Seneca* was a rich man; he had a warm bath, and every thing to his wish: I am a poor



a poor miserable devil, and have none of the same advantages. I have hurt myself horribly, and here I am still."

Not one of the multitude of wounds he had made was mortal. Strange as it may appear, they were even attended by beneficial consequences. By giving vent to an internal humour that had long preyed upon his constitution, they restored him to a state of health he had been a stranger to for years: and Chamfort might now have been alive, if, when his wounds were closed, the surgeons had given issue to that humour by other means. But they neglected the precaution, and this amiable and courageous character was soon after seized with a mortal disease.

[These anecdotes will be REGULARLY CONTINUED, and the Conductors request the assistance of all persons who, by a recent residence in France, are qualified to communicate original and interesting facts.]

#### ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE SIR GEORGE SAVILE.

[We have been favoured with the following letter by the gentleman to whom it was sent, and who observes that it is a true fac simile of the frank and liberal mind of the truly excellent writer. The sermon alluded to, was preached before a regiment of militia, and afterwards printed.]

Sir, Liverpool, Nov. 19, 1779.

"I RETURN you the Sermon with thanks. It has entertain'd and pleas'd me much. I am inclined to think the political part of it more consistently treated throughout than the religious. The question of obedience to unlawful commands is soundly laid down, & subject only to that sort of difficulty which all political propositions are liable to from the possibility of being overstrained, & of putting cases which shall drive you to absurd conclusions, by getting into extremes. Thus it will be objected, "Shall each common soldier judge of a nice point of law?" Nevertheless the doctrine is right and sound.

But I do not so well like the application of Christian virtue, to enable a nation "to darken the Roman splendour,

& to conquer and bless the world." I take conquering to bless, & cutting one half of a nation's throats, to treat the other with lenity, to be the most unchristian thing in the world. Indeed, I have always thought, *parcere subiectis* to be a very foolish, as well as a very impertinent saucy language, for man to talk to his fellow creatures. I do not know whether I should add to the force of my argument, by saying, likewise, *fellow christians*, because, I conceive, the great point of the Christian religion was to teach us we are fellow creatures.

But, indeed, where is the good of it? Why can't one as well spare people first? I am sure one may spare more of them, & with far less trouble. To talk of conquering people, and of the divine principles of free government, in the same page, (nay, within four lines) makes one sick.

To know whether conquering (under the saucy pretence of blessing) is good, only ask how you would like for France, or Spain, or the Turk, if you please, to talk so to you? They would all bless you their own way; some with circumcision, some with the inquisition. And to know whether it is Christian, so to do to others as you would not be done to, is settled, as I remember, some where or other; so I need not argue it.

Saving the few lines, p. 10, which the above refers to, I like the Sermon well; but that cursed habit, imbibed very early, of applauding successful generous highwaymen, leads one into terrible scrapes when one sets about to manufacture such a warp with a Christian west. Charles the 12th must have been a devilish good Christian. What pity your Alexanders, &c. had not the same advantages! I think a Roman general had not the greater triumph, unless he had slain a certain number of men. To darken their splendour, I suppose the number must have been increased for a clever Christian triumph.

And now having, I think, almost writ a sermon likewise, I thank you once more, & remain, sir,

Your obliged, and

Obedient humble servant,

G. SAVILE.

T. B. Bayley, esq.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## ODE TO SOLITUDE.

**F**AR from Ambition's selfish train,  
Where Avarice rules the busy day,  
And patient Folly "hugs his chain,"  
Enslav'd by Custom's ruthless sway,  
Lead me, calm spirit! to some still retreat,  
Where Silence shares with thee the blooming  
mead,  
Save when at distance heard, in cadence sweet,  
The village minstrel tunes his simple reed.  
There, free from cares, from jarring passions  
free,  
Oft may I strike the lyre, sweet Solitude! to  
thee.  
When orient Morn, in blushing pride,  
Profusely sheds the glistening dew,  
Oft let me climb the mountain's side,  
And raptur'd mark the varied view.  
When Noon directs on earth his parching ray;  
Then let me find the cool, the peaceful shade,  
Form'd by embow'ring oaks, in firm array,  
O'er some small stream that rustles through  
the glade.  
Thither let Fancy lead her magic band,  
And o'er my senses wave her soul-entrancing  
wand.

But when at eve the curfew's knell  
Winds slowly thro' the dusky grove,  
Pensive I'll seek the rural cell,  
Or 'midst the gloom in silence rove;  
And when from village spire the solemn toll  
Yields its sad tribute to the breathless clay;  
As calm Reflection steals upon my soul,  
The tear unmark'd shall take its silent way;  
And mournful oft I'll cull the violet's bloom,  
Heave the sad soothing sigh, and dress the clay-  
cold tomb.  
When Midnight spreads her blackest robe,  
And shrouds in fullen mists the sky;  
When Terror rules the silent globe,  
And phantoms mock the fearful eye;  
Parent of all! whose voice the winds obey,  
The raving ocean, and the black'ning storm,  
Yet stoop'st to guide the sparrow on his way,  
And shed'st thy mercy on the struggling  
worm!  
To thee, great God! to thee my voice I'll  
raise;  
Trembling I'll strike the lyre, and hymn thy  
boundless praise.  
*Norwich.*

A.

## EPIGRAM.

MARTIAL, Book viii. Epig. 35.  
**C**UM sitis similes, paresque viti,  
Uxor pessima, pessimus maritus,  
Miror, non bene convenire vobis!

## TRANSLATED.

Pair'd in wedlock, pair'd in life;  
Husband, suited to thy wife;  
Worthless thou, and worthless she;  
Strange it is ye can't agree!

*Hackney, June 26, 1796.*

G. W.

IRREGULAR STANZAS UPON THE  
DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

**I**T is vain! and her spirit has fled;  
Matilda has sunk in the tomb;  
The beauty of Nature lies mix'd with the dead:  
Alas! how severe is the doom.  
As a lily that blows in the vale,  
That springs to perfection, and dies;  
She bloom'd, and then sick'ned—but shall we  
bemoan?  
The grave of the pure is the path to the  
skies.  
The victim of woe and despair,  
Her soul now delights in its rest;  
And roving with bliss thro' the regions of air,  
Unites in the songs of the blest.  
*July 29, 1796.*

T.

## EPI T A P H

ON MRS. RAINEY, OF GREENVILLE, COUNTY  
OF DOWNE, IRELAND.

*By Dr. DRENNAN.*

**T**HE light of Memory, struggling thro' the  
gloom,  
Awakes to life the tenant of this tomb;  
Restores each mild, majestic matron grace,  
Dwells on the form, and lingers on the face;  
In strong delusion waits to hear her speak,  
And sees the bloom just mantling o'er the cheek.  
Her mind recalls the varied loveliness,  
The power to warm, to harmonize, to bless;  
The tranquil constancy in acting right,  
And the fine sense of elegant delight;  
Her breast by duty warm'd, by goodness grac'd,  
While round it play'd the lambent flame of  
taste.  
Hers, every charm that could in courts prevail,  
Her charm and choice to steal along the vale.  
Hers, the full sweetness of domestic life,  
The friend, the daughter, sister, mother, wife.  
The wife—O thou whom most my soul de-  
sires,  
In whom I liv'd, with whom my bliss ex-  
pires!  
In vain does Memory pierce this mortal gloom:  
Thy husband sees, and only sees—the tomb.

## E L E G Y

## UPON THE LOSS OF A FRIEND.

**W**HILST others wildly run in Pleasure's  
course,  
And scorn pale Misery's sadly plaintive sigh,  
I weep, unheeded victim of remorse,  
Ah! whither, whither, shall the wretched  
fly?  
But now my bosom swell'd with easy mirth;  
But now it flow'd with sympathetic joy;  
Each sweeter from charm Friendship took its  
birth:  
Fool that I was! such blessings to destroy.

And



And must one moment dash the happy scene,  
And darken each fair prospect Hope has made?  
Oh! that such pleasures I had never seen,  
Or never known the blissful vision fade!

The sun at even sinks below the sky,  
And in the morning rises as before:  
My hopes, alas! (I speak it with a sigh)  
Are set in sorrow, and shall rise no more.

1796.

MARTIS-COLL.

## ODE TO THE SPIRIT OF ANIMATION.

[Vide DARWIN'S *Zoonomia*, Vol. I.]

*Indited on a journey on horseback last winter, and  
travelling late at night.*

O THOU! whose presence none can trace  
Midst all the sons of ADAM's race,  
Nor tel, or where, or when,  
Or how thou sprang'st to life at first,  
Or in what corner thou wast nurs'd  
Of this frail house of men:

Dear to my head, my heart most dear,  
SPIRIT OF ANIMATION! hear,  
Nor let our union end.

I own, without thee I'm undone:  
And where could'st thou for shelter run,  
Should'st thou desert thy friend?

I know thy alderman desire  
For drink and rest, for food and fire,  
Whilst I am cold and wet;  
But patience till we reach yon inn;  
I'll ply thee then with ale and gin,  
And many a dish I'll get.

But mark, when fill'd, no pranks like those  
Which learned Doctor DARWIN shows,  
Who says, that when thou'rt full,  
Thou'rt apt to play men many a trick,  
And frisk about, and toss, and kick,  
Just like a mad town-bull.

This house, remember, thou art in,  
Is but of clay, and built but thin,  
And soon is pull'd to pieces:  
Yet should'st thou rend this house in twain,  
Perchance thou'lt not a better gain,  
Nor one on longer leases.

ON A LATE CONNUBIAL RUPTURE  
IN HIGH LIFE.

I SIGH, fair injur'd stranger! for thy fate;  
But what shall sighs avail thee? thy poor heart,  
Mid all the "pomp and circumstance" of state,  
Shivers in nakedness. Unb dd.n, start

Sad recollections of Hope's garish dream,  
That shap'd a seraph form, and nam'd it Love,  
Its hues gay-varying, as the orient beam  
Varies the neck of Cytherea's dove.

To one soft accent of domestic joy,  
Poor are the shouts that shake the high-  
arch'd dome;

Those plaudits, that thy *public* path annoy,  
Alas! they tell thee---Thou'rt a wretch at  
*home!*

O then retire, and weep! *Their very tears  
Solace the guiltless.* Drop the pearly flood  
On thy sweet infant, as the FULL-BLOWN  
rose,  
Surcharg'd with dew, bends o'er its neigh-  
b'ring BUD.

And ah! that Truth some holy spell might  
lend

To lure thy wanderer from the fyren's power;  
Then bid your souls inseparably blend,  
Like two bright dew-drops meeting in a  
flower.

S. T. COLERIDGE.

## SONNET.

AS one, whom the dark phantoms of the  
night,  
Troubling his wilder'd phantasy, have led  
Amid the dim damp mansions of the dead,  
Or from some precipice's giddy height  
Abruptly thrust; when morning's orient ray  
Wakes him to safety, loves to ponder o'er  
The vision'd terrors terrible no more;  
So I look back on the departed day.  
When as I journeyed along Life's dull road,  
Hope fled my wounded bosom, sullen Care  
Sat on my brow, and sternly sad Despair  
Counted to rest within his dark abode;  
The sad lyre echoed then the pensive song,  
Yet sooth'd the wearying hours that lingering  
lagg'd along. B.

## RECIPT

TO MAKE A SALLY-LUN (a well-known  
cake at Bath.)

*Written by the late Major DREWE, of Exeter.*

NO more I heed the muffin's zest,  
The Yorkshire cake, or bun,  
Sweet Muse of Pastry! teach me how  
To make a Sally-Lun.

Take thou of luscious wholesome cream  
What the full pint contains,  
Warm as the native blood which glows  
In youthful virgin's veins.

Hast thou not seen in olive rind,  
The wall-tree's rounded nut?  
Of juicy butter just its size,  
In thy clean pastry put.

Hast thou not seen the golden yolk,  
In chrysal shrine immur'd;  
Whence, brooded o'er by fostering wing,  
Forth springs the warrior bird?

Oh! save three birds from savage man,  
And combat's sanguine hour;  
Crush in three yolks the seeds of life,  
And on the butter pour.

Take then a cup, that holds the juice,  
Fam'd China's fairest pride:  
Let foaming yeast its concave fill,  
And froth adown its side.

But

But seek thou, first, for neatness' sake,  
The Naiad's crystal stream;  
Swift let it round the concave play,  
And o'er the surface gleam.

Of salt, more keen than that of Greece,  
Which cooks, not poets use,  
Sprinkle thou then with sparing hand,  
And thro' the mass diffuse.

Then let it rest, disturb'd no more,  
Safe in its steady seat,  
Till thrice Time's warning bell hath struck,  
Nor yet the hour compleat.

And now let Fancy revel free,  
By no stern rule confin'd;  
On glitt'ring tin, in varied form,  
Each Sally-Lun be twin'd.

But heed thou well to list thy thought  
To me, thy power divine;  
Then to the oven's glowing mouth  
The wond'rous work consign.

#### TO A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

AH! cease thy shrill-pipe, LITTLE SWEEP,  
For thou wak'st me but to weep.  
When morning streaks with misty white  
The sable vestments of the night;  
Then, gentle dreams in gambols bound,  
And light-drawn slumbers glide around;  
Then, rosy Fancy flings her chains,  
And leads us o'er enchanted plains.  
Ah! wake me not then, LITTLE SWEEP,  
For I only wake to weep.

Thy clarion loud I hate to hear,  
And, dreading *Thee*, I sleep in fear:  
For sleep is all the good I know,  
The silky veil which hides my woe.  
No bright ideas gild my bed,  
No lively hopes their treasures shed:  
A dreary, vapid, joyless scene,  
Is ALL my grave and me between.  
Pass silent on then, LITTLE SWEEP,  
For I only wake to weep.

How sad it seems, when slumbers fly,  
And sun-beams blaze along the sky,  
To feel no sun-beam in the mind!  
There, all is dark, and cold, and blind.  
Then MEMORY, on impy wings,  
Her retrospective poison brings,  
And EXPECTATION, blacker still,  
Bids deep Despair my bosom fill.  
Hush, hush thy cry then, LITTLE SWEEP,  
For I only wake to weep.

Pass on, pass on, thou ling'ring child,  
Nor rouse me with thy shriekings wild.  
To blissful dwellings speed thy way,  
For they with transport meet the day.  
No linnet has a softer note,  
Than that which tears thy ebony throat,

When to a happy ear it speaks,  
And every drowsy cincture breaks;  
Then scream not here, thou LITTLE SWEEP,  
For I only wake to weep.

ONCE, \*charming was my waking hour,  
When sweet reflections knew my bower;  
When springing from my couch of balm,  
My views were bright, my heart was calm;  
When laughing pleasure at my board  
Spread out its ever-sparkling hoard;  
When friends and *filial Cherubs* smil'd,  
And of its thorn each care beguil'd.  
Now!—Wake me not, O CRUEL SWEEP,  
For I only wake to weep.

Sept. 22, 1796.

LEONORE.

#### TO THE LILIES OF THE VALLEY.

By the Rev. J. BIDLAKE, of Plymouth.

YE lowly children of the shelter'd vale,  
Like modest worth by scornful pride dis-  
dain'd,

Your little, fleeting life,  
Who waste unseen, unknown,

In verdant veil how bashfully enwrap'd,  
Ye shun the officious hand, the searchful sight,  
With down-cast, pensive eye,  
And ever-musing heads!

Ah! when I view your meek, your humble  
mien,\*

And all your highly breathing fragrance taste,  
How bleeds my sad'ning soul,  
For unprotected worth!

How bleeds to think, that mortal excellence  
Is doom'd to live forgot, unheeded die!  
For in your short-liv'd charms  
Are pictur'd well its fate.

For ye, ere yet the morning's rising gale  
Shall wing its early course, may cease to greet  
With the sweet breath of love  
The wakeful wanderer's way.

Nor longer, virtue's boast! a little day,  
A little hour, she blooms! Nor can her pow'r  
Us helpless victims shield  
From the un pitying grave.

Then come, my Anna's faithful bosom deck:  
For ever there true worth, true wisdom dwell.  
Congenial to your state,  
Soft in that heaven rest.

There shall no busy insect dare obtrude  
Your sweets to rifle with perfidious kiss;  
While ye more fragrance taste  
Than in your native beds.

Your highest incense breathe, to emulate  
Those more than op'ning morning's purest  
sweets,  
That sit on rosy lips  
Of smiling chastity.

A CORRECT



A CORRECT LIST OF  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, Authors and Publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.]

COMMERCE, &c. &c.

CONSIDERATIONS on the Attempt of the East India Company to become Manufacturers in Great Britain. 2s. Sewell & Debrett.

DIVINITY.

A Sermon preached to the Jews, at Zion chapel, by Mr. Cooper, 4d. & 1s. Thompson.

The Sacred Monitor, or Sponsor's Present; containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, hieroglyphically displayed on a large sheet, 6d. plain, 1s. coloured. Lee, 68, Hatton-garden.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Campaign in the West-Indies in 1794, under Grey and Jarvis, with engravings, by the Rev. Cooper Williams, late Chaplain of the Boyne. Nicoll.

A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy and the Expedition of the Grecians as described by Homer, shewing that no such Expedition was never undertaken, and that no such City as Phrygia existed, by Jacob Bryant, 4to. 7s. 6d. sewed. Payne.

The Life of Lorenza de Medici, called the Magnificent, by William Roscoe, second edition, corrected, 2 vols. 4to. bds. 2l. 2s. Cadell.

A Cursory View of the Transactions of the 13th Vendemiaire, (Oct. 3, 1795.) and their effects, translated from the French. 1s. Longman.

LAW.

Trial of the Bishop of Bangor, Hugh Owen, D.D. John Roberts, and John Williams, Clerks, and Thomas Jokes, gent. for an assault and riot, at Shrewsbury, on the 26th of July, by Gurney, 2s 6d. Stockdale.

The Trial of John Sellers, Richard Footner, and Miss Elizabeth Jones, on the Charge of the supposed Murder of Mr. T. Yates. 1s. Barr.

MISCELLANIES.

Remarks on Mr. Colman's Preface, &c. 1s. Miller.

A Defence of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor, with Remarks on a most remarkable Trial, by the Rev. Rice Hughes, A.M. 1s. 6d. Walker.

Thoughts on Outline, Sculpture, and the System that guided the Ancient Artists in composing their Figures and Groups, accompanied with some Remarks on the Practice of the Moderns; and liberal Hints cordially intended for their improvement: to which are annexed 24 Designs, by G. Cumberland, 15s. bds. Robinson.

A Letter to the Right Hon. John Lord Sheffield, on the Publication of the Memoirs and Letters of the late E. Gibbon, Esq. 1s. 6d. Longman.

MEDICINE.

Observations on Pregnancy, and the Diseases of Children, by J. Clough, 1s. Ogilvy & Co.

NOVELS.

The Creole, or the haunted Island, by Sam. Arnold, jun. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane.

The Knights of the Swan, or the Court of Charlemagne, a Romance, by the Countess of Genlis, 2 vols. 8s. Vernon and Hood.

The Mystery of the Black Tower, by John Palmer, jun. 2 vols. 7s. sewed. Lane.

POETRY.

The Alps, a moral and descriptive Poem, from the German of Haller, 1s. Parsons.

A select Collection of Epigrams, many of them Original, by Thomas Glio Richman, in a small pocket Volume, 2s. bds 3s. elegant.

Rickman, Upper Marybone Street.

POLITICS.

The Parliamentary Register for the last Session, 3 vols. 8vo. half bd. 1l. 15s. Debrett.

A Retrospect, illustrating the Necessity of an immediate Peace with the Republic of France, 1s. Crosby.

An Appeal to Popular Opinion against Kidnapping and Murder; including a Narrative of the late atrocious proceedings at Yarmouth; with the Statements, Hand-bills, &c. pro. and con. by John Thelwall. 1s. Jordan.

Letters to Thomas Paine, in Reply to his Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance, by Daniel Wakefield, 1s. Rivington.

Two Letters, addressed to a British Merchant a short time before the meeting of the New Parliament in 1796. 1s. 6d. Longman.

An Examination of Mr. Paine's Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance, in a Letter to a Friend, by Joseph Smith, Barrister at Law. 1s. 6d. Robinsons.

PURE PHILOSOPHY.

The Economy of Human Life, in small 12mo. hot-pressed, &c. with fine plates, 5s. bds. 6s. 6d. calf, gilt. Sael.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

The Art of Rigging, containing an alphabetical Explanation of the Terms and the most minute Operations and the Method of Progressive Rigging, with engravings, 8vo. 10s 6d. Steel.

FRENCH.

Etudes de la Nature, par Jacques-Henri Bernardin de Sainte Pierre, 2 toms. 16s. and 18s. bds. à Londres. Dilly.

ITALIAN.

La Gerusalemme Liberata, di Torquato Tasso, 2 vols. Royal, 18mo. wove, hot-pressed, 8s. sewed. Polidori and Nardini.

Novelle Morali del Soave, 2 vols. in one, 18mo. 2s. 6d. sewed. Polidori and Nardini.

Favole di Luigi Grillo, in verse, 1 vol. 18mo. 2s. sewed. Polidori and Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IMPORTED BY

J. Debosse, Gerrard-street, Soho.

Annuaire du Cultivateur, Paris, 1795, 12mo. 3s sewed.

Costumes des Autorités Constituées, Civiles, & Militaires de la République Française, contenant 26 costumes en couleurs, 4to. papier velin, 1l. 5s.

De la Force du Gouvernement actuel de la France & de la nécessité de s'y rallier, par *Constant*, 8vo. 1796. 2s.

Voyage de deux Français au Nord de l'Europe, 5 vols. 8vo. sewed, 1l. 5s.

Dumourier, Réponse au Rapport de Camus, 2s. 6d.

Elégies de Tibulle, avec des Notes & Recherches de Mythologie, d'Histoire, & de Philosophie, suivies des Baifers de Jean Second. Traduction, Nouvelle, Addressée du Donjon de Vincennes, par Mirabeau l'aîné à Sophie, papier ordinaire, 1l. 1s. papier fin, 2s. 2s. Russe, avec 14 gravures, 1796, 3 vols. 8vo.

Fortier, Voyage Philosophique & Pittore'sque en Angleterre & en France, fait en 1790, suivi d'un essai sur l'Histoire des Arts dans la Grande Bretagne, traduit de l'Allemand, par *Pogens*, avec 10 gravures, Paris, 1796. 8vo. 7s. sewed.

La Croix, Spectateur François pendant le Gouvernement Révolutionnaire, servant de suite aux Constitutions des principaux Etats de l'Europe, Paris, 1795, 8vo. sewed, 5s.

La Croix, Spectateur François avant la Révolution, Paris, 1796, 8vo. sewed, 7s.

Lettres écrites de Barcelonne à un Voyageur en Allemagne, par *Chantreau*, envoyé en Commission secrète, Paris, 1793, 8vo. sewed, 6s.

Médecine Opératoire, ou Traité Élémentaire des Operations de la Chirurgie, par *Laffas*, Professeur à l'Ecole de Santé, Paris, 1796, 2 vols. 8vo. sewed, fig. 14. 7s.

Manuel Pratique du Laboureur, suivi d'un traité sur les abeilles, par *Chabouillé*, Paris, 1795, 8vo. fig. sewed, 3s. 6d.

Recherches Politiques sur l'Etat ancien & moderne de la Pologne, appliquées à la dernière Révolution, par *Garran*, Paris, 1795, 8vo. sewed, 5s.

Reflexions sur la Colonie de St. Domingue, Paris, 1795, 2 vol. br. 10s.

Histoire de la Conjuration de Robespierre, Paris, 1796, 8vo. sewed, 4s.

Oeuvres de Sénèque Philosophe, traduites en François, par *Lagrange*, Paris, 1795, 6 vols. 8vo. sewed, 1l. 16s.

Les Tombeaux, ouvrage Philosophique, par *Lombard*, Paris, 1796, in-12 sewed, 2s. 6d.

Les Trois Femmes, nouvelle, par l'Auteur des Lettres de Lausanne, Londres, 1796, 2 vols in 12mo. 5s.

Chamfort, Maximes, Pensées, Caractères, & Anecdotes, Paris, 1796. 8vo. sewed, 6s.

Apologues & Contes Orientaux, par l'Auteur des Variétés Morales & Amusantes. Amst. 1796. 8vo. sewed, 5s.

Les derniers Régicides, Madame Elizabeth de France, & Louis XVII. Londres, 1796. 8vo. 2s. f. wed.

Magazin Encyclopedique, ou Journal des Sciences, des Lettres & des Arts, rédigé par *Mullin*, Paris, 1796; each year of the above contains 24 numbers, 8vo. making 6 vols. the Subscription for a year is 2l. 12s. 6d.

Veillées Philosophiques, ou Essais sur la

Morale Experimentale, & la Physique Systematique, par *Villetetque*. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. sewed, 7s.

Voyage dans les Départemens de la République Française, dont chaque Département forme un Cahier avec cartes & fig. 3s. 6d. sewed, il en paroît 5s.

Histoire de la Conjuration de Louis, Philippe, Joseph d'Orléans, Paris, 1796 3 vols. 8vo. broché, 5s.

Vaillant second Voyage en Afrique, Paris, 1795, 3 vols. 8vo. fig. 1l. 1s.

Dupuis, Origine des tous les Cultes, ou Religion Universelle, Paris, 1796, 12 vols. 8vo. avec Atlas, 3l.

Parallele des Religions. 5 vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Diderot, Essais sur la Peinture, Paris. 1796, 8vo. sewed, 6s.

Durand Statistique Élémentaire, ou Essai sur l'Etat Géographique, Physique, & Moral de la Suisse, Lausanne, 1795. 4 v. 8vo. sewed, 16s.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS IMPORTED BY

*J. Remnant, Holborn.*

Ichthyologie ou Hist. Nat. de Poissons. En six parties avec 216 planches dessinées et enluminées d'après nature. par *M. E. Bloch*. 6 vols. qr. 8vo. Berlin. 5l. 5s.

Anthologia Græca, cum versione latina. Hugonius Grotii. Edita. ab. Hieronymo de Borch. 4to. maj. chart. script. Ultrajecti. 1l. 1s.

Idem liber, charta Hollandica. 1l. 10s.

Prima principii della Grammatica Turca il Signor Cardinale Leonardo Antonelli, gr. 4to. Roma. 2l. 2s.

Scriptores Neurologici minores selecti, five opera minora ad anotomiam, physiologiam & pathologiam nervorum spectantia. Edit. not. non. illust. præfat. indicibus onixit *C. F. Ludwig*. 4 vol. 4to. cum Tab. aen. Lipsiæ. 3l.

Edrisii Africa, cur. Hartman. *S. Gotherg*. 9s.

Herriman, de metris poetarum Græcorum et Romanorum. lib. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 7s.

Sanctii Minerva, seu de causis ling. lat. comment. à Scheidii. edit. 5ta. 8vo. maj. Trajecta ad Rhenum, 15s.

Pausaniæ Græciæ descript. Græce. alium ex codd. et recens de emend. explanavit, *J. F. Jacius*, vol. 1 & 2. 8maj. Lipsiæ, 18s.

Ovidii Opera omnia e recens. Burmannii. curavit indices. rerum et verborum Philologicos, adjicit. Mitscherlich. vol. 1 m. 8 maj. Gotherg. 6s.

Cicero de nat. Deorum lib. tres. ex recens Ernestina et cum notis perpetuis. Kindevater. 8vo. Lipsiæ. 4s.

Plutarchi. Marius, Sulla. Lucullus et Sertorius. recens explicavit, in dicibus. necess. intruxit, *E. H. G. Leopold*. 8vo maj. Lipsiæ, 6s.

Silii Italici puniceorum. lib. 17. var. lect. et adnot. a Ruperti, vol 1 m. cum præfat. est. *C. G. Heyne*. 1vo Gottingæ 6s.

Suidæ et Phavorini. Glossæ Sacra Græce, à *Ernstii*. 8v. Lips. 4s. 4s. 6d.

Cours



Discours Analytique, sur la Coherence imperturbable de l'unité du principe des trois premières part. integrantes de la Theorie Musicale. Enrichi de cinq tables formulaires. A Mr. Trickler, 4to. Dresde. 4s.

Dissertations sur la Fortification permanente des Bombes, avec un plan d'instruction pour les Officiers. Par M. Hennert, Profess. en Mathématique, gr. 8vo. Utrecht, 4s.

Ebendasselbe, duick papier, 12mo. geheftet, 2l. Jader Band kortet.

Garve, Versuche des verschiedene gegenstände aus der Moral, der Litteratur mid den gesellschaftlichen Leben, 2 theile, 12mo. schreib papier. Breslau, 12s.

Vermischte Aufsätze, welche einzeln oder in Zeitschriften erschienen sind. 12mo. schreib papier. Breslau, 6s.

Sammlung erbauliche Gedichte. Gesammelt mid heraufgegan von dem Verfasser der Briefe eines preussischen Augenzeugen über den Feldzug des Herzogs von Braunschweig. mit Titelkupfer, gr. 8vo. Altona, 8s.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

MR. MARSHALL, to whom the nation is in great part indebted for the prevailing spirit of agricultural improvement, is preparing for the press an Account of the Rural Practices of the Southern Counties. These volumes will complete his proposed Register of the Rural Practices of England. New editions of his former volumes on Rural Practices of Yorkshire—of Gloucestershire—and of the Midland Counties, are now reprinting.

The Hurricane, a theosophical and Western eclogue, with copious notes, by Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT, is in the Bristol press.

Mr. COTTLE, of Bristol, has in the press, a second edition of his Poems, containing John the Baptist, War, a Fragment, &c. with various additions.

M. BODE, the astronomer of Berlin, has announced his intention to publish a Grand Celestial Atlas, containing every modern discovery. It is to consist of twenty sheets, three feet two inches, by two feet two inches, and to be published in five parts, of which a part will be completed annually. A Catalogue of the Stars will close the work.

Dr. SAYER WALKER will speedily publish a Treatise on the Diseases called Nervous, with some remarks on the functions of the Nervous System.

Mr. BENJOIN, of Jesus College, Cambridge, has in the press a Translation of one of the Minor Prophets; with Notes philological and explanatory.

MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

Dr. BUCHAN, the well known author of the Domestic Medicine, is about to publish a second volume of that work.—He also announces an intended work, on the Offices and Duties of a Mother.

Mr. BENJAMIN DONNE, of Bristol, lately appointed master of mechanics to the king, is preparing for publication, an Essay on Mechanical Geometry, with an apparatus, which promises to render the acquisition of that science easy and entertaining. The apparatus will consist of fifty schemes and models, in card, paper, wood, and metal.

A volume of Imitations, from the Persian of Achmed Ardebeili, by Mr. CHARLES FOX, of Bristol, is nearly completed.

The Professors of the university of Leyden, who have the management of the Stolpian prize, have announced the following question for the present year: "What are the principal points in which nations differ from one another; and what are the physical and moral causes of the difference of national character? Ought moral teachers to pay any attention, or in what degree, to this difference, in the precepts of morality they deliver to the people?"—The essays must be written in latin or dutch, and sent, according to the usual restrictions, before the first of July, 1797, to professor Nich. Paradys, secretary. The prize is a gold medal of the value of 250 fl. [22l. 10s.]

The FRENCH REPUBLIC has lately adopted the following very simple classification of terms expressing WEIGHTS and MEASURES:—In measures of length 10 metres, are called *decametre*; 100, *hectometre*; 1000, *kilometre*; 10,000, *myriametre*. In land measure, 10 ares are called *decare*; 100, *hectare*; 1000, *kilare*; 10,000, *myriare*. In measures of capacity, they proceed in the same way, and form from the *litre*, *decalitre*, *hectolitre*, *kilolitre*, and *myrialitre*. And in weights, from the term *gramme*, they form *decagramme*, *hectogramme*, *kilogramme*, and *myriagramme*.

N. B. The *metre* corresponds in English measure to 3 feet, 3 inches, 1.708 lines.—The *are* to 10,000 square metres, or 107623.048 English square feet. The *litre*, in our Winchester measure, corresponds to 1.766 pints; or in wine measure to 2.081 pints. The *gramme*, in our Troy weight, is 2lbs. 8oz. 4dwts. 108grs. and in our avoirdupoise is 2lbs. 3oz. 6.274 drachm.

## NEW PATENTS.

*It will form a REGULAR PART of our future plan to present the Public with an abridged sketch of the specifications of all new Patents AS SOON AS THEY ARE ENROLLED. We have no doubt but Patentees will liberally contribute towards the perfection of our plan, by transmitting copies of their specifications; and we have no hesitation in asserting, that our plan itself is fraught equally with benefit to the Public and to the Patentees. Such of our readers as wish for more exact information, will doubtless have recourse to the offices of Enrollment in Chancery-lane.*

## CANAL LOCKS.

ON the 2nd of August, the specification of a patent was enrolled in the Petty Bag Office, by JOHN LUKE, Esq. of Treviles, in the county of Cornwall, for a new mode of lifting, drawing, and conveying loaded and light boats out of one canal into another, instead of the present mode by means of locks. The invention consists of an inclined plane, running from the surface of the upper to that of the lower canal, with a system of machinery at the upper end of it, by which the boats are drawn up and let down the plane. The machinery consists of a water-wheel, that is turned by a stream let in upon it from the upper canal, with other wheels connected therewith, and with the rope that passes over a pulley, and connects with the carriage in which the boat is placed: also of a loaded vessel, called a tun, which assists and regulates the machinery, and which moves up and down a corresponding and parallel plane, but in a direction opposite to that of the boat. In case of a scarcity of water, the principal axle of the machinery is supplied with a hand-turn, which is of sufficient power to answer the purpose of the water-wheel. The contrivances for lifting up and letting down the carriage of the boat from the water surface of one canal to that of the other is simple, and well calculated for the purpose.

## BRITISH POT-ASH.

MR. ROBERT HOAKESLY, of the city of Chester, merchant, has lately enrolled the specification of a patent for a method of making British pot-ash, for the use of all kinds of manufactures, in which foreign pot-ash, or any alkali, is useful. The pot-ash is made of the following materials, viz. English, Scotch, Welch, or Irish kelp, foreign barilla, or salts obtained from soap leys by evaporation, or in their calcined state, commonly called black ashes, or of soap wastes. It may be made of any of the above materials, mixed with only a certain proportion of the salts extracted from soap leys; or by mixing cer-

tain proportions of any two or more together, so as to suit the particular manufactures it may be adapted for. It is also made of rock salt, mixed with a certain proportion of any foreign or other alkali.

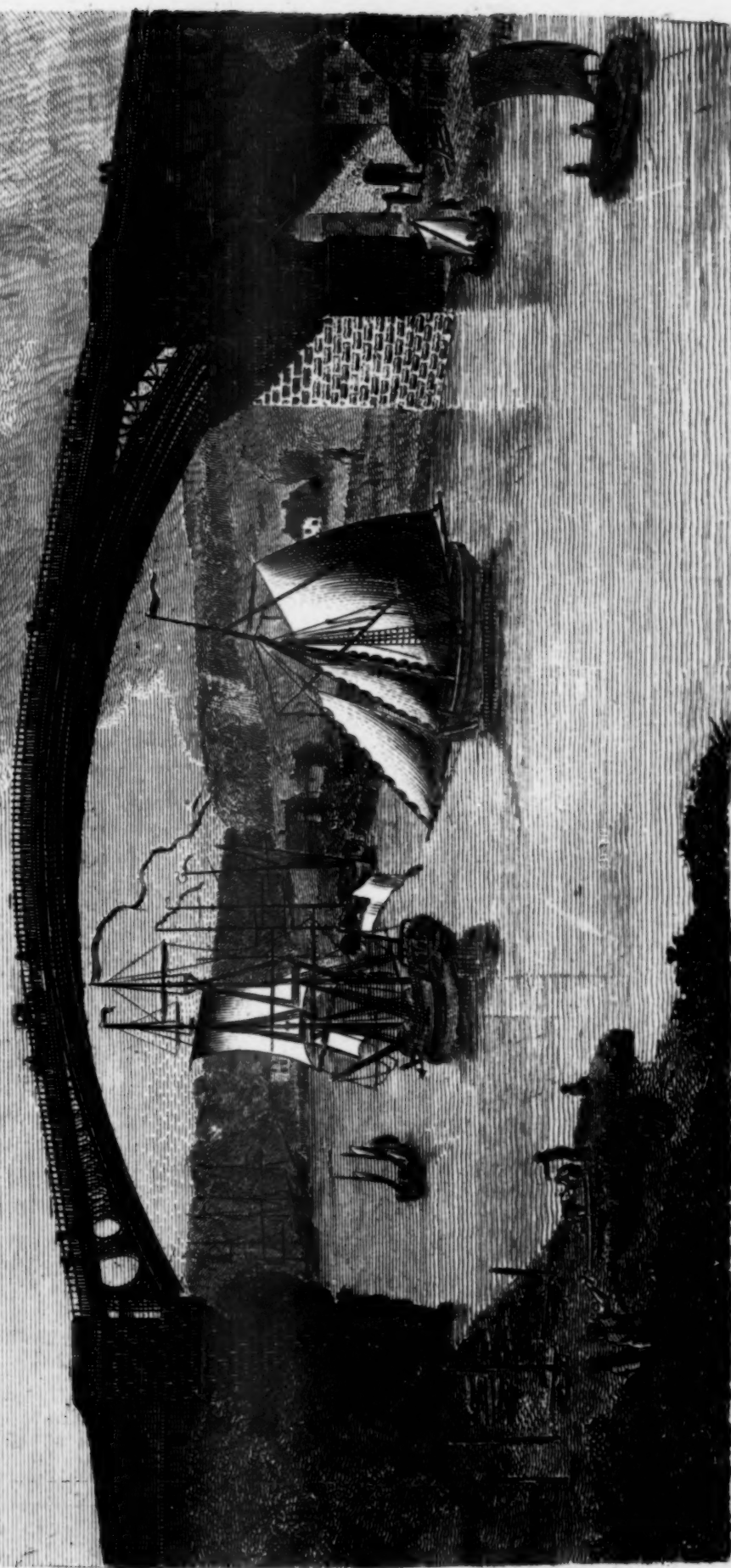
The materials are pounded or ground into small pieces, and such kinds as are designed to make a pot-ash of a particular quality, are mixed together. They are then thrown into an oven, or furnace, of a particular and very simple construction, and there, by means of an extraordinary degree of heat, are melted into so liquid a state as to run out with great ease at a channel made in a convenient part of the oven, or furnace, and there collected into pots. Either of the kinds, when cold, assume the appearance of foreign pot-ash, and are used without farther process.

The superior property of this invention is, that it separates, and disperses from all kinds of kelp, barilla, and rock salt, much heterogeneous matter (particularly earth and common salt) and thereby renders the alkali contained in these substances more pure. This must necessarily make a great saving in the expences of alkali, and of labour in the application of it, in all manufactures, where kelp and barilla are used in their rude state, it being well known, that the earth, and other heterogeneous matter, contained in these articles, prevent, in a very great degree, the operation of the alkali they contain. By this invention, also, kelp, barilla, and rock salt, may be used in manufactures, in which their former rude state entirely prevented their use; which he conceives will be of great public utility.

## BRIDGES.

ROWLAND BURDON, Esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, and of Castle Eden, Durham, and M.P. for that county, has lately enrolled the specification of a patent for his invention of a certain mode or manner of making, uniting, and applying, cast-iron blocks, to be substituted in lieu of keystones in the construction of arches; the said cast-iron blocks being kept in their proper position, and made to





The *CAST IRON BRIDGE* over the *RIVER WEAR*, built by *ROWLAND BURDON ESQ.<sup>R</sup> M.P.*

Span 236 ft. Height 100 ft. Spring of the Arch 33 ft.





abut against each other, and to support any incumbent structure, by means of wrought-iron bars, and wrought or cast-iron braces affixed to their sides, and passing horizontally between ribs composed of the said cast-iron blocks. The invention, consequently, consists in applying iron, or other metallic compositions, to the purpose of constructing arches, upon the same principle as stone is now employed, by a subdivision into blocks easily portable, answering to the keystones of a common arch, which being brought to bear on each other, gives them all the firmness of the solid stone-arch, whilst, by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their respective distances in their lateral position, the arch becomes infinitely lighter than that of stone, and, by the tenacity of the metal, the parts are so intimately connected, that the accurate calculation of the extrados and intrados, so necessary in stone-arches of magnitude, is rendered of much less consequence. The block of cast-iron is five feet in depth, four inches in thickness, having three arms, and making a part of a circle or ellipsis: the middle arm is two feet in length, and the other two are in proportion. On each side of the arms are grooves ( $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep, and three inches broad) for the purpose of receiving malleable or bar-iron; and in each arm are two bolt-holes. The blocks being united with each other in ribs, and the ribs connected and supported laterally by hollow tubes six feet long, and four inches in diameter, the whole becomes one mass, having the property of key-stones cramped together.

The blocks and tubes above specified, have been used in the construction of the arch of the great bridge lately erected by Mr. Burdon across the river Wear, at Wearmouth, near Sunderland. The arch of that bridge is a segment of a circle,

whose chord or span is 236 feet, its versed sine or height 34 feet, and its breadth 32 feet, consisting of six ribs. Of this wonderful and beautiful structure, we propose to give an engraved representation in our next Magazine.

[Our readers are desired to observe, that, in our notice of this bridge, in page 541 of the last Magazine, the figures in our representation of a block of cast-iron, used as an arch-stone, ought to have been *five* feet deep by *three* feet wide at top. The representation could not fail, however, to illustrate the principle of Mr. Burdon's invention.]

#### COFFINS.

MR. GABRIEL AUGHTIE, of Cheap-side, filed a patent, on the 20th of July, for making coffins in such manner that they cannot be cut, broke, or by any means opened, thereby preventing the stealing of dead bodies. He constructs his coffins of any kind of wood. The sides without saw-curfs. He then fastens, by means of screws, nails, or rivets, in the inside, flat plates, and angle plates made of steel, iron, or other metal, by which the sides and bottom are firmly bound together. The top is fastened down by means of several double springs, which let and fasten themselves into metal boxes fixed at the top of the sides; and, also, by means of screws of a particular construction, which pass into and through plates of iron that are affixed to the upper edge of the sides, and to the circumference of the lid. The particular construction of the screws is in the head of them, which is formed of oppositive bevels, some of two and others of four bevels, and, therefore, can only be turned one way, and no instrument can take hold of them so as to turn them back again; they are, moreover, to be screwed into sockets, with their heads below the surface of the lid, and the hole filled with wood the same as the coffin.

### PUBLIC FUNDS.

*Stock Exchange, September 24, 1796.*

THERE has been considerable fluctuation in the price of Stocks, since our last. They fell with alarming rapidity till the retreat of Jourdan was announced on the 7th. This circumstance had sufficient influence to raise the consols  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Since that period, however, they have been wavering, and appear now to be again on the decline.

BANK STOCK, shut.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 16th of last month, were at 88—fell till 6th of

present to  $82\frac{1}{4}$ —the next day rose to 84—and are this day (24th) at  $84\frac{1}{8}$ .

4 PER CENT. CONS. shut.

3 PER CENT. CONS. on the 26th of last month, were at  $57\frac{1}{2}$ —fell to 6th of present to  $54\frac{3}{8}$ —rose the next day to 57—and are this day (24th) at  $57\frac{1}{8}$ .

OMNIUM, 11 per cent. discount.

5 PER CENT. EXCHEQUER BILLS,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  discount.

INDIA BONDS, at 9.

402

REVIEW

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

[To our Musical readers, we have the pleasure to announce a new arrangement for critiques and observations on the harmonic art; and to inform them, that in future all new compositions of importance, sufficient for our notice, will be treated of, and such remarks given on their several merits and defects, as will enable the practitioner to purchase with judgment, and furnish our country subscribers with the means of choosing for themselves, though distant from the scene of publication. We were not without the wish to increase the value of our Magazine, at its commencement, with materials of this kind; but we experienced some difficulty in discovering a correspondent wholly qualified to do justice to such a department; to execute it on the liberal and scientific plan on which we had conceived it.

**BANNIAN Day**, as performed with universal applause at the Theatre-Royal Haymarket. The Music by *S. Arnold*, Mus. D. Organist and Composer to his Majesty. 8s. Longman and Co.

*Bannian Day* is an opera, which, throughout, is strongly featured with the style of its ingenious composer, and scarcely in any respect inferior to his best productions. The overture, which consists of two movements, is spirited, pleasing, and familiar, and, as here adapted for the piano-forte, forms an excellent exercise for that instrument. "Hope still greets me," sung by Miss Leak, is a beautiful melody, partaking of the *rondo* in its construction; and "In my Club-Room so great," sung by Mr. Fawcett, is replete with characteristic humour. With "Polly asks, can you deny," sung by Mrs. Bland, we are particularly pleased. An affecting tenderness pervades the whole air, which is happily heightened by the change of the time at the line, "It is not to be proudly deckt." "O listen then, and silent feel," sung by Miss Leak, is an air of the same description; and brings us to the finale, the burden or theme of which is so novel and exhilarating, as to produce a happy close to this very agreeable opera.

The Piano-Forte Magazine, or Complete and Elegant Library of Ancient and Modern Music, with elegant Piano-Fortes, gratis. Harrison and Co. Paternoster-row; each number, 2s 6d.

Of all the numerous plans of these popular and multifarious publishers, we do not recollect any that have been so striking in their novelty, and so comprehensive in their view and utility, as that of their present undertaking. This work, which comes out in weekly numbers, six of which have already made their appearance, is to comprize five thousand pages of music, vocal and instrumental, selected from the great masters of all ages and nations, besides, such "new and capital productions as may yet appear." We are also told in the proposals, that Messrs. Harrison and Co. will introduce some "choice posthu-

mous works of the late Dr. Arne, and other first-rate masters, which they have already purchased." But the circumstance to be added to these, and which gives an absolute novelty of *character*, as well as of *title* to the work, is, that notwithstanding the price of the numbers is almost fifty *per cent.* under the common charge for the same quantity of music, the publishers engage to furnish every subscriber with an "elegant and brilliant-toned piano-forte, in all respects equal to their *specimen instrument*, which is far superior to many instruments sold at twenty-five guineas."

The six numbers already out, are so judiciously selected, and so correctly printed, that the only possible difference of opinion in the public mind respecting them, seems to us to be, that some practitioners who have been used to the large-sized paper, may think the pages too small, while others may conceive them neater, and more convenient for performance.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment to the first for a Violoncello Obligato; to the second for a German-flute, and to the third for a Violin, composed by *George Surr*. 7s. 6d. Op. 1. Culliford.

Mr. Surr, who gives the present work as his harmonic *debut*, has, considered as a young composer, produced in it traits of genius and of future scientific excellence. Dawning talents, as we conceive, carry with them indisputable claims to criticism, and wherever we discover them, we shall uniformly hold out a fostering hand.

The first sonata, which opens with a movement in common time, *Allegro con Spirito*, is conceived with boldness and spirit throughout that first movement; the second in  $\frac{3}{4}$ , displays considerable taste and feeling; and the third, a *rondo* in  $\frac{3}{4}$ , is pleasing in its subject, and conducted with much address. The accompaniment for the violoncello, appears to be written with a thorough knowledge of the instrument, and is employed in many parts



parts to great effect, particularly in the seventh, eighth, and ninth bars; from the twenty-fourth to the thirtieth, from the forty-fifth to the fifty-second, in the first part of the first movement, and in the bars answering to them in the second part. The second sonata, though not without evident marks of ingenuity, is less excellent in its general style than the first, and contains some passages not perfectly correct. The accompaniment in the second bar of the first movement, should, like that of the first bar, have been in the harmony of the fundamental note, viz. *F, D, B, F*, not *G, D, B, G*; and in the seventh bar, we have two consecutive octaves between the bass and the upper part. The second movement is more masterly, and with the sprightliness and novelty of the third, a rondo in  $\frac{6}{8}$ , we are much pleased. The first movement of the third sonata, is lively and spirited, but yet, we must say, somewhat vapid. The second, a minuet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  vivace, is flowing and natural in its subject, and happily relieved by the *trio* in the fourth of the original key, and the concluding rondo is greatly, though not entirely, novel in its subject.

Twelve Hymns, in Four Parts, the words from *Lady Huntingdon's Collection*, by *John Frederic Hering*. 5s. Preston and Son.

The author of these hymns informs us, that they "are designed as well for public as private use, and are equally adapted for congregations or musical societies, and for a single voice, accompanied on the organ or piano-forte."

He also "begs leave to suggest, that he flatters himself, they may be found peculiarly useful to young practitioners in thorough bass, after they have attained the first principles of that art; especially where the air is to be retained, and the harmony to be added under it. In this view, he submits them to the judgment of musical professors, and solicits their patronage and recommendation."

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that there are fewer good compositions of the present description, than of any other whatsoever; but whether the composers of hymns are not inspired by the subject of them, or by the style in which rhyming poets generally acquit themselves; or whether musicians of genius are not very prompt to employ their time in such exercises; however this may be, the musical art has never lavished its "concord of sweet sounds" upon hymns; and even

Whitefield and Wesley, in order to ravish the ears of their *elect* and *inspired* congregations, were frequently compelled to avail themselves of the "*devil's tunes*."

The twelve hymns of Mr. Hering (although no striking exception to this general observation) in a few places, possess a tolerable combination of parts, and some passages not destitute of melody. We ought to do Mr. Hering the justice to observe, that his compositions, with their little defects, are excelled but by very few of the same kind, and that, therefore, those who are devotedly attached to hymns, will do well to purchase them.

Ten Voluntaries, or Pieces, for the Organ, in an easy and familiar style, for the practice of juvenile performers, equally adapted for the church or chamber organ, with directions for the use of the stops, by *Jonas Blewitt*. 7s. 6d. Culliford.

Mr. Blewitt, in his preface to this Work, observes, very justly, upon the scarcity of organ music, sufficiently familiar for the practice of juvenile performers, and its usual deficiency in directions for the proper use of the *stops*, which are frequently entirely omitted. The want of these directions are certainly, to use his own words, "very embarrassing to young performers, who may often be liable to use improper *stops*, and from their want of experience how to blend and unite them properly, must destroy the effect of the best music ever composed for the organ."

The plan on which these voluntaries are offered to the public is, we must allow, well calculated to answer their professed purpose; proper directions for the *stops* are prefixed to each piece, and some general and useful information for the management of them, as to their variations and mixture.

With respect to the compositions themselves, we are much pleased, after an attentive investigation, to be able to give a commendatory account of them. They are, for the most part, given in a style which evinces a thorough acquaintance with the instrument for which he writes, as well as of a practical knowledge of what is proper to put into the hands of young performers. In a work of this kind, we do not look for much science; yet there are some few passages, which serve as hints that Mr. Blewitt is a theoretic musician, whilst he has given us many others which prove his liveliness of fancy, and ability of arrangement. In a word, abating some few

few puerilities, these voluntaries are far above mediocrity, and not unfrequently remind us of the beauties of Stanley. We cannot dismiss them without observing, that there are several errata of the press, which, in a future edition, we hope to see corrected.

Four Sonatas for the Pedal Harp. The three first with an Accompaniment for the violin. The last with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte, by G. G. Ferrari. 6s. Op. 16. F. Linley, No. 45, Holborn.

The first sonata of this set, commences with a movement in  $\frac{3}{4}$  *Andantino*, and to a very engaging melody, adds a moving bass, in semiquavers, which happily accords with the simplicity of the style. The second movement, a *rondo* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  *Allegro Molto*, is smooth and familiar in its subject, and agreeably relieved. The second piece opens with a pastoral movement in  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with which, for its easy and natural flow of air, we are much pleased, as we also are with the succeeding *rondo*, where we discover a happy sprightliness of fancy, aided by the judgment of a master. The third and fourth compositions we can speak of together, because, though not directly similar in their cast, they are equally excellent; the former being as conspicuous for its elegance, as the latter for its novelty and animation. The first and fourth of these pieces are so constructed, that they may be performed on the pedal harp, or piano-forte, and will have a good effect on either.

With Mr. Ferrari's style of composition in general, we profess ourselves to be admirers, and by no means out-step the bounds of justice, when we say that the merit of his present work, prominent as it may be, is but in conformity to that genius which his former productions prove him to possess.

A Second Set of Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpichord. Composed, and humbly dedicated (by permission) to Dr. Haydn, by T. Haigh. Op. 10. 7s. 6d. Culliford.

Mr. Haigh, in his present publication, offers to us much that is to be praised, and some things from which we cannot entirely withhold our disapprobation. The natural character of his music is obviously *English*, and if he were not tempted to an imitation of *exotic beauties*, he would no doubt give a fairer and more ample play to his imagination. This error, indeed, we have long lamented in our countrymen, and have had the pain of seeing many an English musician of talent, spoiled by a diversion from what, perhaps, we may not improperly

term the *constitutional* course of his genius. The compositions of the late Dr. Worgan, as well as of several living masters, whom we could name, will serve as instances of the fact; whilst those of Arne, and Dr. Boyce, afford happy exceptions.

The first sonata consists of two movements, the latter of which, an *aria con variazione*, is a palpable imitation of the favourite and popular air of Haydn, in A, and conducted through four variations, with much taste and management. The second piece, which opens with an excellent *Adagio* in  $\frac{3}{4}$ , contains "a celebrated Air by Asoli, adapted as a *rondo*," the added variations to which, by Mr. Haigh, are elaborate and elegant. The third sonata has for its second movement, a *March à la Militaire*, in which we find much characteristic style, while the third and concluding movement, which is a superstructure raised on the basis of the old and popular air, "*O the Roast Beef of Old England*," is variegated and worked into an excellent exercise for the piano-forte.

A Slow March and a Quick March, for a military band, harp, or piano-forte, both humbly dedicated, by W. W. Jones, to the earl of Radnor; by H. B. Schroeder. — Each price 1s. Longman and Broderip.

These marches, which form separate articles, and which are printed in score, with a distinct part for the piano-forte, or harp, possess much merit. Their style is truly martial, and the former is as conspicuous for its dignified solemnity, as the latter for its vigour and animation.

Mrs. Hamilton's elegant Strathspey, adapted, with a new Bass and Variations, for the piano-forte, by Thomas Costello, Organist of Bedford Chapel. 1s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

This little air, by the addition of Mr. Costello's variations, forms an excellent lesson for the instrument for which it is composed. They are conceived with taste, and succeed each other with that progressive difficulty of execution, which adds much both to the effect and utility of this species of music.

The Sympathizing Sigh, composed by J. Ambrose. Price 1s. E. Riley, Strand.

The Sympathizing Sigh is a pleasing air, and not without considerable merit in the important quality of *expression*. It has an Accompaniment, for the piano-forte, which is both easy of execution, and improving to the effect.

\* \* \* Publishers of new Musical Pieces, are requested to transmit copies of the same as early as possible.

ACCOUNT



## ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

*From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.*

## ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
<b>SMALL-POX</b>	11
Measles	3
Scarlatina Anginosa	13
Erysipelas	2
Apthous Sore-throat	3
Ulcerated Sore-throat	2
Hooping-cough	5
Dysentery	4
Cholera	5
Summer-fever	7
Puerperal Fever	2
Malignant, or Putrid Fever	6
Acute Rheumatism	2
Gout	1
Catarrh	3
Peripneumony	2
Peritoneal Inflammation	2
Acute Diseases of Infants	7

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthenia	18
Syncope	2
Hysteria	1
Epilepsy	1
St Vitus's Dance	1
Paralysis	5
Anasarca	4
Chronic Rheumatism	7
Lumbago	1
Sciatica	1
Cephalæa	3
Cough and Consumption	23
Dyspepsia	8
Gastrodynia	10
Enterodynia	8
Diarrhœa	14
Jaundice	2
Worms	3
Menorrhagia	4
Leucorrhœa	4
Abortion	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	7
Schirrus uteri	1
Mammary Abscess	2
Ulcer of the Kidney	1
Stone and Gravel	5
Prolapsus Uteri	1
Scrophula and Rickets	8
Tabes mesenterica	3
Lepra Græcorum	1
Tooth Rash	2
Scalled Head	2
Crusta Lactea	1
Impetigo	1
Sycosis *	8
Itch and Prurigo	5

The scarlet fever, which is now extensively diffused, has, since the beginning

\* See Celsus De Medicin. Lib. 6, cap. 3.

of September, assumed its more malignant and dangerous form; being attended with deep ulcerations of the throat, with a collection of tough phlegm in the fauces, and an acrimonious discharge from the nostrils, a weak and quick pulse, with interchanges of torpor, and violent agitation. In this form, the disease usually proves fatal to infants on the 7th or 8th day.

But few cases of the measles occur at present; and the small-pox seems considerably declining. The fatality of the latter disorder has been, during the last half-year, uncommonly great. It appears from the London bills mortality, that 1050 persons died of the small-pox, in 1795; whereas, between the 1st of January, and 25th of August, in the present year, the number of deaths has amounted to 2196. During the summer months, the deaths are stated in the bills as follows: In May, 331; in June, 340; in July, 412; in August, 360.

Cases of cholera have been few and slight during the present season, owing, perhaps, to the uniformly warm weather which prevailed at the latter end of August, and the beginning of September. The dysentery has also been very slight: this disease has not been epidemical in London, since the autumn of the year 1780.

The synochus, or summer-fever, which was formerly described, begins to change its form during the month of September; and assumes, in the second week of its course, the characteristics of the malignant, or putrid fever, often proving fatal about the 18th, or 19th day, if timely care be not taken to check its progress.

In September, also, fevers usually appear, which from their commencement, exhibit symptoms of malignancy; being attended with a brown, dry tongue, violent pain of the head, delirium, or coma, deep-seated pains of the limbs, petechial spots, and hæmorrhagy. These fevers become highly contagious, especially when they occur in close confined situations, and in houses where little attention is paid to ventilation, or cleanliness. The disease is extended by infection during the months of October and November, but its progress is generally stopped by the frosts of December.

## MEDICAL LECTURES.

## ST. THOMAS'S AND GUY'S HOSPITALS.

**T**O afford a greater advantage to the medical student, these hospitals have been so far united, that gentlemen who become pupils of the one, are entitled to attend the practice of the other, which gives them an opportunity of making daily observations, on the cases of upwards of 800 diseased persons.

Lectures on the following subjects are delivered at these hospitals:

At St. Thomas's hospital, Mr. Cline will begin his course of anatomical and surgical lectures, on the 1st of October, at one o'clock.

And on the 31st of October, at eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will commence his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery.

At Guy's hospital, the autumnal courses of lectures will commence in the following order:

The theory and practice of medicine, on Monday, the 3d of October, at ten o'clock, by Dr. SAUNDERS.

Midwifery, on Tuesday morning, October 4th, at a quarter before eight o'clock, by Drs. LOWDER and HAIGHTON.

Chemistry, on the same morning, at ten, by Dr. BABINGTON.

Physiology; or the laws of the animal economy, on Wednesday evening, the 5th, at seven o'clock, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, on Tuesday, the 11th, at the same hour, by Dr. BABINGTON.

Clinical lectures; lectures on experimental philosophy, and on botany, will be continued as usual.

An evening course of midwifery, will be delivered by Dr. HAIGHTON, every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, at five o'clock.

A physical society, for the relation of cases, and the discussion of papers read on the different branches of medical science, is held every Saturday evening, in the Medical Theatre of Guy's hospital.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The governors of this institution, sensible of the advantages which would accrue to the students of medicine and to the public, from connecting a system of instruction with the practice of the hos-

pital, have liberally caused a theatre, with suitable apartments, to be erected, in which the following courses of lectures are annually delivered.

The lectures are so arranged, as not to interfere with one another, or with the practice of the hospital.

At ten o'clock in the morning, lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, or on the materia medica, are given by Dr. ROBERTS.

At eleven, the business of the hospital commences; when this is concluded, natural and morbid anatomy and physiology are taught, by Mr. ABERNETHY, till four.

In the evening, Dr. OSBORN and Dr. CLARKE give lectures on midwifery, and the diseases of women and children.

After which, lectures on chemistry, by Dr. POWELL; and on the theory and practice of surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY, are given on alternate evenings.

A clinical lecture is given once a week on the practice of the hospital, by Dr. LATHAM.

And Mr. WILKINSON proposes to deliver lectures on natural and experimental philosophy.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

*Lectures on Physic and Chemistry,*

By Dr. PEARSON.

To begin on Thursday, Oct. 6, at eight in the morning.

Three of each of the courses are given every year, in Leicester-square, viz. the first courses commence the beginning of October, and close the latter end of January; the second begin immediately after the former have been concluded, and terminate in May;—they are immediately succeeded by the third, which are concluded the early part of September.

A lecture is given on the Materia Medica, from a quarter before, to a quarter past eight o'clock; on the Practice of Physic, from a quarter past eight to about nine; and on Chemistry, from nine to ten o'clock every morning, excepting Saturdays; on which days a lecture is delivered on the Practice of Physic, from eight to nine, and on the Cases of Patients from nine to ten.

A complete register is kept of the cases of Dr. Pearson's patients in St. George's Hospital, and an account given of their progress,



progress, treatment, and termination, every Saturday morning.

During the summer courses, evening lectures are given on Pharmacy, in which the London Pharmacopœia of 1791 is used as a text book, which may be attended, gratis, by the perpetual pupils to all the other lectures.

#### WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

On Monday, the 3d of October, Dr. CRICHTON will re-commence his winter course of Lectures on the theory and practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Chemistry.

In treating of the Materia Medica, the doctrine of Therapeutics, and as much of the Physiology of the Human Body, as is necessary to understand the action of Medicines, are fully considered; and a variety of specimens of each article are exhibited.

The Lectures on the theory and practice of Physic, are formed on a new methodical arrangement of diseases; and in addition to what is usually delivered on this subject, the Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind is treated of as a necessary introduction to the history of mental diseases.

The Chemistry is almost entirely founded on the system of Lavoisier, the several *data* and parts of which are illustrated by a number of interesting experiments.

The Lectures will be delivered at his house in Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; the Materia Medica at eight, the Practice of Physic at nine, in the morning daily; and the Chemistry three times a week, at seven in the evening.

#### THEATRE IN BARTLET-COURT, HOLBORN-HILL.

Dr. MARSHAL will begin his Anatomy and Physiology on Saturday, the 1st of October next, at two o'clock.

The Practical Anatomy will commence about the same time; and a course of lectures on Surgery.

#### DR. FORDYCE.

*Chemical Lectures*, by G. FORDYCE, M.D.

In each course the general elements of Chemistry will be explained and illustrated by actual experiment, and the Chemical History of Bodies will be given, and their properties likewise demonstrated by experiments, among which all the common processes (particularly the Pharmaceutical ones) will be gone through and commented upon.

MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

#### *Course of Lectures on the Practice of Physic.*

By the same.

This course will begin with the History of Health; afterwards, all the Diseases incident to the Human Body will be treated of: describing their symptoms and causes, the manner of distinguishing them from one another; their progress and termination; the prognosis and methods of cure, in as far as they are hitherto known, with the formulae.

#### *Course of Lectures on the Materia Medica.*

By the same.

This course will begin with the Physiology of the Animal System, together with the Doctrine of Digestion, in as far as they regard the exhibition of Medicines; the properties of the different substances used for food, will be treated of; the mode of action of Medicines (in as far as it is known) and the particular Cases in Diseases in which they are or may be given, will be shown, with the manner of compounding them and their doses; specimens of the Drugs, and the marks of their goodness will be exhibited.

The Practice of Physic at eight in the morning, the Chemistry at nine, and the Materia Medica will be continued at seven.

[The autumn courses will begin at Dr. Fordyce's, Essex-street, Strand, on Monday, the 3d of October.

The spring courses will begin the first Monday in February.]

#### MIDWIFERY.

On the 3d day of the ensuing month, Mr. T. POLE, N° 102, Leadenhall-street, Man-Midwife extraordinary to the Obstetric Charity, will commence his course of Lectures on the theory and practice of Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children, at his Theatre, Thomas's-street, between Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

The Anatomy and diseases of the parts will be demonstrated by preparations, and illustrated by models, paintings, and drawings, of which Mr. Pole has made a very extensive collection for the benefit of his pupils.

Lectures given throughout the year:

#### THEATRE OF ANATOMY, GREAT WINDMILL STREET.

*The Plan of Dr. BAILLIE's and Mr. CRUIKSHANK's Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery.*

Two courses of Lectures are read during the winter and spring seasons; one course beginning on the 1st day of Octo-

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ber, and terminating on the 18th day of January; the other course beginning on the 19th day of January, and terminating towards the end of May.

In the October course is explained the structure of every part of the Human Body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its Physiology and Pathology.

In the spring course, the structure of the Human Body is again explained, the muscles only being omitted; after which follow Lectures on Surgery; and the course concludes with the Anatomy of the *Gravid Uterus*, and instructions in the Art of Delivery.

A room likewise is open for Dissections, from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon, from the 10th day of October till the 20th of April; where regular and full demonstrations of the parts dissected are given; where the different cases in Surgery are explained, the methods of operating shown on the dead body; and where also the various Arts of injecting and making Preparations are taught.

[These notices will be continued in future years, and we request hereafter to be favoured with them a month earlier. As general applications have been made, it is hoped that none of the Lectures remain unnoticed for want of due communications.]

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In September, 1796.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**WHETHER** the sentence which was passed by a great statesman on the late parliament, "that it had added more to our burthens, and taken more from our liberties than any Parliament that ever existed," is founded in justice or not, must be left to the decision of posterity. We think we can foresee, however, that whatever may be the difficulties which the new parliament has to encounter, it will not be called upon to involve itself in the same inconsistencies which marked the conduct of the old. It will not have to declare, that the existence of a republican form of government in France, was incompatible with the safety and order of all the regular governments in Europe; and afterwards to pronounce that such an order of things had taken place (the republican form still existing) that there was no bar to negotiation. In this view the minister, perhaps, acted wisely, in dismissing the old parliament, and calling a new one.—Under the sanction of this parliament, a treaty of peace must be concluded, and probably with a French republic, unless we are to have, what a late nobleman predicted, a contest of fourteen years; and pacific arrangements will certainly be adopted by a representation which is new, at least in its collective capacity, with less apparent departure from principle, than by a body whose early proceedings had been so decisively hostile to the French revolution.

The anxiety of the public respecting

Mr. Hammond's mission to the continent, was commensurate to the difficulties and distresses of our situation; but the regret, on its failure, was diminished, by their uncertainty with respect to the precise object which administration had in view. Whatever might be the requests of the British minister to the king of Prussia, that monarch seems to have had too much sagacity to plunge himself into the gulf in which the English nation are involved. If the object of administration was really peace (that "consummation so devoutly to be wished") the sorrow of every friend to his country will be proportioned to the evils that may probably result from the continuation of the war. If, on the contrary, their object was a junction with Austria, in one last effort to subdue the enemy, the people will measure their grief by the little chance of success in so desperate an enterprise. This mission was, however, considered by the cabinet as so important, that they were induced to postpone the meeting of parliament, till its result should be known. Upon the arrival of Mr. Hammond's dispatches, a cabinet council was held; and it was then finally determined that parliament should be summoned to meet on Tuesday, the 27th of September.

On the 6th, the privy council published two orders, allowing the exportation of goods, the growth or manufacture of this country, to Holland, the Netherlands, and Italy, in neutral bottoms; and revoking certain parts of the Traitorous Correspondence Bill, and of the other



other acts to that purpose; and allowing an unrestrained communication, in the same manner as before the passing of the above bills.

These measures, so contradictory to former arrangements, have been adopted, it is said, in consequence of an application from the East India Company, to Mr. Dundas. Their warehouses were over-stocked with goods, and the demand for them so trifling, that they found it necessary to apply for liberty to export them to Holland, the only place in Europe where a profitable market could be found. It was at the same time necessary to authorise remittances of money due to that country, since it could not be expected that the Dutch would send money to Great Britain, while there existed a clause in the Traiterous Correspondence Bill, forbidding any to be paid in return.

The most distressing accounts have been lately received, of the terrible pestilence that continues the scourge of the Europeans in the West Indies. It swept away, at St. Nicola Mole, three-fourths of the officers and seamen belonging to the different ships of war; and the mortality among the land forces has been in a far greater proportion. The regiments have been reduced, from twenty to fifty men each; and the miserable remains of the army and navy at that place were carried off at the rate of twenty-five daily, on an average. As the whole ground which could be occupied there as a burying place, was filled with the dead, the bodies were obliged to be sunk with ballast in the sea. The *Swiftsure* and *Raisonné* men of war, of 74 guns each, lowered upwards of 800 men over the side; amongst these, in the latter ship alone, were thirty-two gentlemen from the quarter deck. Very few instances have occurred where any person seized with this most dreadful malady recovered. The British officers and men employed upon the late ill-fated expedition to St. Domingo, have generally fallen a sacrifice to its attacks, and most of the principal posts on the island, which were taken by the British, have since been relinquished, on account of the pestilential air of the climate. The remaining British forces are now confined to Cape St. Nicolas, and Port-au-Prince.

The English navy have lately captured, in various parts, several ships of force of the enemy, the details of which, for want of room, we are obliged to defer till our next.

## FRANCE.

Since our last, the executive directory of the French republic have paid the most serious attention to the deranged state of their finances, and have avowed, with a commendable openness, the embarrassments under which they labour in that department.

On the 26th of August, Fermond made a report to the council of five hundred, on the state of the finances, the resources, and expenditure of the republic. He estimated the daily expences at three millions of livres, so that by the 22d of December, the government will want for the expences of the campaign, about 400 millions in money. It was stated, that the termination of the war in La Vendée, and other circumstances, had permitted the diminution of the expenditure a milliard yearly.

The resources to the 12d December, are.—

	<i>Millions.</i>
Remaining of the forced loan	349
Land tax	300
Personal contributions	25
Other objects	70
Payment for the national domains	200
Military contributions	50
Bills on foreign countries	80
Other objects	20
	1094

It was farther stated, that if these resources should be reduced even to 800 millions, there would then be double the sum wanted. The revenues for the first year, he added, would be 302 millions, which would be farther augmented by imposts upon the roads, tobacco, and other articles of consumption and luxury. But in order to put the government in a condition to pay the expences of the war, the commission proposed two resolutions, which were agreed to by the council. The first resolution, was to authorise the directory to sell a hundred millions of national domains in Belgium. The second, to grant a fresh delay of a month for the payment of the direct contributions; after which, persons shall not be permitted to pay except in money, or in mandats at the current price.

On the 23d of August, the executive directory sent a secret message to the council of five hundred, upon which the council formed itself into a close committee, and ordered all strangers to withdraw. This message (afterwards published) exposed in the most plaintive terms, the distressed state of the army

of the interior, and that of the coasts of the ocean, who had been deprived of their pay for several months, owing to the exhausted state of the treasury; all bargains with contractors were also suspended; the provisions nearly exhausted; the service of the magazines interrupted; even the sick in the hospitals had been denied articles the most necessary for their recovery; and requisition seemed to be but a precarious and dangerous resource, especially in the departments of the west, whose inhabitants had but lately submitted to the laws of the republic. The disorganization occasioned by this distress was so great, that the officers were obliged to run from their posts, to avoid the complaints of the soldiers, which they knew not how to answer. The directory concluded their address, by advising the legislators to turn their whole attention towards replenishing the empty treasury, and supplying the troops in the interior; adding, that the armies abroad cost the government nothing, as they entirely subsisted on the spoils of conquest.

Whether the council took any measures to relieve the army, remains unknown; but on the third day after the message was dispatched, August the 25th, the directory, by a resolution, suppressed the armies of the coasts of the ocean, and the interior, except the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 22d divisions of the army of the ocean, which were to remain embodied under the command of general Hoche, and three generals of brigade. The remainder of the standing armies of the interior and the coast, were to be completely disbanded before the 22d of September.

On the 8th of September, Fabre announced to the council of five hundred, that a state of the expences would speedily be presented to the council. He also declared, that the pensionaries should soon be paid, one half in real value, and the annuitants one fourth of what was due to them.

The directory, on the 6th of September, dispatched a letter to the minister at war, upon the resources to be introduced into the military administration. They assured him, that from that day it was their intention to place all the territory of the republic, comprising all the countries united to it, upon the footing of the most profound peace; that the number of troops in the republic should be reduced to the simple garrisons of the fortresses; that the service of the interior should be solely discharged by the national gendar-

merie, and the sedentary national guards; that the whole surplus of force should be sent beyond the frontiers, or united to the triumphant armies. They will, they add, defeat the enemies of the republic, deaf to the voice of humanity and their own interest. "All the troops of France," said the directory, "shall live at their expence; all the calamities of war shall be transferred to their territories, until they please, at last, to accept the just and moderate conditions which we have not ceased, and which we will not cease to offer them."

In the sitting of the 31st of August, "the council of ancients approved of the treaty of peace made between the French republic and the margrave of Baden.

In this treaty, the margrave revokes all "adherence, consent, and access by him given to the armed coalition against the French republic, and every contingent or succour in men or horses, under any pretence whatsoever." He farther agrees, "that the troops of the French republic shall pass freely through his dominions, and occupy all military posts necessary for their operations." He stipulates for himself and his successors, "to deliver up to the French republic, all the rights that may belong to him in several specified lordships, and places upon the left bank of the Rhine, and all the islands of the Rhine which may belong to him." His serene highness engages "not to permit the emigrants and the priests transported from the French republic, to reside in his territories;" and, lastly, this treaty is declared common with the Batavian republic.

General Hoche, on the 24th of August, issued a proclamation from his head quarters at Rennes, importing, "That because the majority of the rebels have given up their arms to the republicans, some places thought themselves in the utmost security. They forgot that vigilance which is necessary after a civil war the most disastrous; as the men who waged it were impelled by fanaticism, and directed by the greatest intriguers in Europe; that the torpor and inattention was such, that some agents of England had lately landed on the French coast." The commander in chief, therefore, who recollected with emotion the energy which his brothers in arms had displayed, ever since he had the honour of commanding them, hoped that it would not be in vain that they had willed peace, but that they would consolidate their work, by boundless vigilance and activity. Here-  
commended to their care the interior  
of



of Brest, L'Orient, Nantz, St. Maloes, and Rennes, where the spies of the English minister had chiefly taken their residence. And, independent of the praise which he will merit who shall arrest either one of those spies or an emigrant, he promised a reward of one hundred livres in specie; and, farther, to pay all the expenses attending the researches after them.

Whatever may be the effects of the French revolution in other instances, it has certainly produced a change in the style and conduct of his holiness, the pope, highly favourable to his apostolic character.

On the 5th of July, his holiness dispatched a letter, addressed to all the faithful Catholics in France; in which he tells them, that the pastoral care which our Lord Jesus Christ has committed to him, imposes upon him the duty of enlightening all the faithful, and of preventing them from being misled by the false glare of worldly philosophy: "For," says his holiness, "it has been declared to us, as to the prophet Isaiah, *Cry, spare not, lift up your voice like a trumpet, tell my people their iniquities.*" He proceeds to inform the faithful, that it is a received doctrine of the Catholic religion, that the establishment of governments is a work of divine wisdom, for the purpose of preventing anarchy and confusion; and concludes by solemnly exhorting the faithful in France, to yield submission to their rulers with all their hearts, and with all their strength, by which means they will render that obedience to God which is his due, and convince their governors, that true religion by no means authorizes the overthrow of the civil laws.

In the night of the 9th of September, a new insurrection took place in Paris, excited by the remains of the Jacobin faction, or the friends of Robespierre, and the adherents to the constitution of 1793. At eleven o'clock on that evening, about 800 insurgents assembled, in various parts of Paris, and marched to the Plains of Grenelle, where there was an encampment of between 2000 and 3000 men. In this sudden and unexpected assault, the sentinels were surprised and massacred, and the insurgents marched into the camp, demanding "the re-establishment of the constitution of 1793, and the overthrow of the directory." They were armed with pistols, sword-sticks, and some muskets, and were provided with powder and ball for the fusils, which they expected to seize. The dra-

goons of the camp were the first awakened. Upon observing some of the assailants advance to the stand of arms, and the park of artillery, they immediately called out, "to arms!" They mounted their horses almost naked, without taking time to dress themselves. In an instant the alarm was spread, the *generale* was beaten.

The dragoons, commanded by an officer of the name of Malo, fell upon the rebels, who in the beginning made a strong resistance; they killed some soldiers, and wounded five, but were soon surrounded and pursued from all sides; 150 of them were either killed or wounded, between 90 and 100 were taken prisoners, and conducted to L'Ecole Militaire. The troops behaved nobly on this occasion, and rejected with horror the perfidious words of the assailants. The directory, in the mean time, took every precaution to ensure the tranquillity of Paris, and to render the designs of the insurgents abortive. The council of five hundred empowered them to make domiciliary visits during the day-time, and the insurgents were ordered to be tried by courts martial.

Perfect tranquillity reigned at Paris on the 10th and 12th of September; and no apprehensions were entertained of fresh attempts on the part of the Jacobins, to disturb the public repose.

This insurrection does not appear to have been formidable, either from the number of persons concerned, or from the manner in which it was planned and executed, and the conduct of the troops in quelling them, afforded a convincing proof both of the strength of the present government of France, and of the attachment of the majority of the people to it.

On the 6th of September, Camus presented to the council of five hundred, a definitive plan of the amnesty, which was ordered to be printed. The following are its principal dispositions:

1st, Every prosecution begun, or to be begun, every action, pursuit, and judgment, on account of offences committed, on occasion and during the course of the revolution, up to the 4th Brumaire, 4th year inclusive, are extinguished and annulled; civil actions for restitution, being still reserved.

2d, The *ci-devant* French emigrants, and those against whom transportation has been pronounced, are alone excepted from the general amnesty introduced by the preceding article.

3d, Every

3d. Every time an individual shall be sued in judgment, for a fact committed prior to the 4th Brumaire, the point shall be ascertained whether it was connected with the revolution. In the case of the affirmative, the amnesty shall be applied; on the contrary, the instruction shall be followed out.

On the 12th of September, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the king of Spain and the French Republic, was ratified by the council of ancients.

#### COPY OF THE TREATY.

**ARTICLE I.** There shall exist in perpetuity an Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

II. The two contracting powers mutually guarantee, without reserve or exception, in the most positive and absolute manner, all the territorial states, islands, and places which they possess, respectively; and should either of the two powers hereafter, under any pretext whatever, be menaced or attacked, the other promises and engages to assist with its good offices; and, on demand, to grant such aid as shall be stipulated in the following articles.

III. Within the space of three months from the time when aid shall be demanded, the power on whom the demand shall be made shall have ready for the use of the power demanding, fifteen ships of the line, of which three shall be three-deckers, or of 80 guns, and twelve of 70 or 72. Six frigates, of proportionate force, and four corvettes, or light vessels, all equipped, armed, and victualled for six months, and fitted out for a year. This naval force shall be assembled by the power of which aid is demanded, in such of its ports as shall be pointed out by the other power.

IV. In case the power demanding succour should judge necessary, at the commencement of hostilities, to require only half the aid to which it has a right by the preceding article; it may at any other period of the campaign demand the remaining half, which shall be furnished in the same manner, and within the same time as the former, reckoning from the time of the new demand.

V. The power from which aid shall be demanded, shall, in like manner, within three months, reckoning from the time the demand shall be made, furnish eighteen thousand infantry, and six thousand cavalry, with a proportionate train of artillery, to be employed either in Europe, or for the defence of the colonies, which the contracting powers possess in the Gulf of Mexico.

VI. The power making the demand shall have permission to send one or more commissioners to ascertain whether the power on which the demand is made is taking the necessary measures to have the stipulated land or naval force ready by the time prescribed.

VII. These succours shall be entirely at the disposition of the requiring power, which shall leave them in the ports or on the territory of the power required, or employ them in such expeditions as shall be deemed proper, without being held to give an account of the motives that shall have determined it.

VIII. The demand which one of the powers shall make of the succour stipulated by the preceding Articles, shall be sufficient to prove the necessity of such succours, and shall in pose on the other power the obligation of disposing of them without its being necessary to enter into any discussion relative to the question, whether the war which it proposes be offensive or defensive? and without any explanation whatever being demanded, which might tend to elude the most speedy and exact accomplishment of what is stipulated.

IX. The troops and ships required shall remain at the disposal of the demanding party during the war, without being in any case maintained at its expence. The party on whom the demand shall have been made shall support them wherever its ally wishes that they should act. It is, however, provided, that as long as such troops or ships shall remain upon the territory, or in the ports of the demanding party, the latter shall furnish them with whatever is necessary out of its magazines and arsenals, in the same manner and at the same price as to its own troops and ships.

X. The party on whom the demand shall have been made, shall make up its quota of ships and of troops, as soon as any loss may have been sustained by them.

XI. If the above succours should prove insufficient, the contracting parties shall put in activity the greatest force possible by sea and land, against the enemy of the power attacked, which shall use the said forces either by combining them, or making them act separately, according as the plan shall have been concerted between them.

XII. The succours stipulated by the preceding Articles shall be furnished in all wars which the contracting parties may have to carry on; even in those in which one of the parties should not be immediately interested, but should act as a simple auxiliary.

XIII. In case the motives of hostilities should be common to both parties, and they should declare war by common accord against one or more powers, the above limitations shall not take place, and the two contracting powers shall act against the common enemy with the whole of their forces by sea and land, and shall concert plans to direct them against the most vulnerable points, either separately or together. They oblige themselves, also, in this case, to treat of peace only by common accord, that each may obtain true and proper satisfaction.

XIV. In case one power should act as auxiliary, the power which shall have been attacked may treat of peace separately, but in a manner



that not only no prejudice may result to the auxiliary power, but even that the treaty may turn, as much as possible, to its direct advantage. For this purpose the auxiliary power shall have knowledge of the manner and time agreed upon for opening and carrying on the negotiation.

XV. A treaty of commerce shall be concluded, upon a footing the most equitable and mutually advantageous, which shall ensure to each, with its ally, a marked preference for the produce of its soil and manufactures, or at least advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy. The two powers engage, from this time, to make common cause in order to repress, and annihilate the maxims (adapted by whatever other country) inimical to their principles, to the security of the neutral flag, and to the respect which is due to it, as well to reestablish the colonial system of Spain upon the footing on which it existed, or ought to have existed, according to former treaties.

XVI. The capacity and jurisdiction of consuls shall be settled and regulated by a particular agreement, till which time they shall remain upon their present footing.

XVII. To avoid all disputes between the two powers, they shall occupy themselves, without delay, with the explanation and ascertaining the 7th article of the treaty of Basle, concerning the frontiers, according to the instructions, plans, and memorials, which shall be communicated through the medium of the am- plenipotentiaries who negotiate this treaty.

XVIII. England being the only power against which Spain has direct complaints, the present alliance shall take effect only against her during the present war, and Spain shall remain neutral with respect to other powers armed against the republic.

XIX. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in one month from its signature.

Done at Bdephonso, 2 Fructidor (Aug. 19) 4th year of the R public, one and indivisible. (Signed) PERRIGNON.  
PRINCE DE LA PAIX.

In our last account of the military affairs of France, we left the forces under general Moreau, pursuing the archduke on his retreat along the great roads of Gmund and Goeppingen. On the 8th of August, the French attacked the Austrian out-posts of general Hotze and Riese, and drove them in. On the 9th of August, the prince of Condé was defeated, and the emigrants under his command suffered severely; he was obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and general Wolf into the defile of Bergenz. General Wartenfleben at this time reported, that his position was so bad, as to render it highly imprudent for him to wait the attack which general Jourdan, from his late move-

ments, seemed to be meditating; and the same day, general Moreau arrived in great force, opposite the centre of the archduke's extensive line.

On the 10th of August, the French marched a strong part of their first line into the woods in their front, where they established themselves firmly, and the same evening about six o'clock, attacked general Hotze's left, at Eglingen, and Amerdingen, with great impetuosity; they defeated and drove back his advanced posts, but they did not interrupt the attack which the archduke intended making upon them the next morning. All the dispositions for this premeditated attack of the Austrians upon the French, were regularly made, and the columns were ordered to advance just before day-break. A most violent storm, however, which lasted several hours, rendered the night so extremely dark, and the roads so bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they would otherwise have been in performing their movements, and the attack was necessarily deferred till seven o'clock. This enabled the French to discover the whole plan, and to prepare for their defence.

Though this circumstance deprived the archduke of the advantage of surprise, he yet persevered in his resolution to attack. The three columns of the centre made some impression upon the French, but the column that marched towards Umenheim, finding itself taken in flank by general Moreau's reserve, which advanced for that purpose as soon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid general Hotze's right flank open, and forced him also to fall back to the position of Forcheim, whence he had marched in the morning. At the time the archduke was making his dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from general Wartenfleben, purporting, that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of general Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpose of co-operating immediately with general Moreau. Upon this information, the archduke suspended his attack.—The loss was considerable on both sides; but the archduke had the additional mortification of seeing his projected plan completely frustrated.

General Moreau profited by the large detachment, which had been drawn from the Austrian army, opposed to him; he immediately determined to make a diversion,

version, by attacking the Austrians under general La Tour, encamped at Friedberg, and wading the Lech at a place where it was fordable.

The left wing of Moreau's army passed this river first, at a ford unknown to the Austrians, and which they had consequently neglected to guard, opposite to Hausstetten; the volunteers were above their middle in water, and carried their muskets on their heads. The current was so rapid, that the first who advanced were almost entirely hurried away, but were afterwards relieved. The French troops took possession of Kussing, and gained the heights which lead to Ottmoring, on the left flank of the Austrians, who, with their artillery and infantry, covered all the river opposite the centre of the French army. General St. Cyr began the attack, by a discharge from the artillery and musquetry; which, drawing on that of the Austrians, and even diminishing it sensibly, allowed the other part of the French forces to pass the river, to the right and left of Lechhausen, which village was instantly attacked; the Austrians lost five pieces of cannon, and were chased from the hamlet near the other bridge. The French then forced the bridge, which the Austrians had fortified with artillery, and attacked the position of Friedberg.

The advanced guard on the right, commanded by general Abattucci, moved to the left on the great road of Munich, in order to cut off that retreat. General Ferrino and general St. Cyr, with the remainder of the French forces, hemmed the Austrians in on all sides, and put them to the route. The division of general Ferrino, pursued as far as Rhinethal: General Vandamme pursued to near the valley of La Ser: from 1500 to 1600 prisoners were taken, and forty officers, of whom three were of superior rank; the fatigue of the men and horses put an end to the pursuit. The French troops took possession of Munich on the 16th of August.

After the French had passed the Lech, the reconnoitring parties informed general Moreau, that the Austrians possessed the bridge of Ingoldstadt, and had a strong garrison in the town. On the first of September, the French general Desaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge of Ingoldstadt, and force the Austrians to cut down the bridge: general St. Cyr was ordered to push his outposts, to hamper and reconnoitre Freising: general Ferrino was ordered to approach

Munich, since from the 30th of August, his vanguard had occupied Munich and Vertameening. In taking this position, the 4th of dragoons had charged with the greatest bravery the cavalry of the Austrian vanguard, and had pursued them nearly as far as the Isar, taking from them 80 horses, and as many men.

At the moment when these attacks commenced, the Austrians, who had marched all night, attacked at day-break the out-posts of the left wing of the French. They resisted sufficiently to allow the troops who had marched towards Ingoldstadt, to return. They left there only the body of flankers, under the command of general Delmas, who was attacked the same instant, but succeeded in repulsing the Austrians.

The vanguard fell back in good order, as far as Hangenbrugh, and the chapel St. Garll. The troops of the main body, and the reserve being placed there, they checked the efforts of the Austrians.

The Austrian cavalry, notwithstanding the dreadful havoc made among them by the French artillery, charged the French batteries with light artillery, which continued their fire with the greatest coolness, though they were not above 25 paces distant.

The French charged this cavalry in front and flank with great bravery; a part of them was driven into a marsh, and about 100 horses were taken. Another was obliged to pass under the fire of a battalion—another French battalion then attacked the heights of the chapel St. Garll, dislodged the Austrians, and obliged them to retire (in which they were favoured by the night) with only the loss of 500 prisoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horses, as well as the route they had taken. Their loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was estimated at 1800 men.

This body belonged to the army of general Warrenleben, which the archduke had sent to stop the progress of the French in that quarter; and from this circumstance, general Moreau hoped that the army under general Jourdan would easily resume the offensive. The French troops, though inferior in number, were reported by their commander to have performed prodigies of valour.

On the 2d of September, general Moreau took up his head quarters at Cassenhoffen, where he took 40,000 sacks of grain, hay, straw, and the ovens of the Austrians.



On the 3d of September, general St. Cyr ordered an attack to be made upon Frefing. He had directions to press the Austrians with the greatest vigour, and to prevent them cutting the bridge over the Iser. This attack completely succeeded. The Austrians were employed in throwing down the bridge with a regiment of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon. The French pushed on with such impetuosity, that the Austrians were able only to raise some planks of the bridge, which were instantly replaced. The same day, the right wing of the French army took possession of Gefenfeld.

Thus, while the army of the Sambre and Meuse were retreating, under general Jourdan, the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under general Moreau, was pursuing its victorious career to the very gates of Ratisbon.

On the 4th of September, general Schers gained a considerable advantage over the garrison of Philippsburgh. He had been previously informed by his spies, that he was to be attacked by the Austrians, on the 5th of September, in his position at Bruchsal, by the garrison of Philippsburgh, reinforced by a detachment of that at Mannheim, and by a troop of about four thousand peasants, armed with muskets. Though greatly inferior in number, General Schers determined to anticipate the Austrians, and to attack them himself on the 4th of September in the morning.

This attack was executed in three columns, commanded by the adjutant general Ramel and two chiefs of brigade, with great judgment, secrecy, and boldness. The French, tired of the long duration of the discharge of musketry and cannon, put an end to it by their usual method, the charge-step and the bayonet.

The garrison were driven back under the cannon of Philippsburgh: the detachment of the garrison of Mannheim returned to its former quarters in full gallop; and the peasants, cut in pieces, strewed the road with their killed and wounded. These unfortunate peasants were commanded by three capuchins, but the dragoons soon overthrew the procession.

The army of Italy, under the intrepid general Buonaparte, continued for a considerable time to march from victory to victory, till they reduced general Wurmsfer, and the Imperial troops

under his command, to a state similar to that of his predecessor Beaulieu.

The Austrians, after suffering several defeats, occupied Corona and Montebaldo in considerable force, where they appeared anxious to make a stand. General Massena marched thither, made himself master of Montebaldo, of Corona, and Preboto, took seven pieces of cannon, and made 400 prisoners. On the next day, generals Soret and Saint Hilaire were ordered, by Buonaparte, to march to Roque d'Anfonce, of which the Austrians seemed desirous to keep possession. This operation succeeded; they forced Roque d'Anfonce, engaged the Austrians at Lodron, and, after a slight action, took possession of their baggage, six pieces of cannon, and 1100 prisoners.

General Angereau, in the mean while, passed the Adege, drove the Imperialists to Raveredo, and took several hundred prisoners. On the 2d of August, general Buonaparte fixed his head-quarters at Brescia; and on the 6th at Milan; whence he reported to the executive directory, that, a few days before, the troops under his command attacked the bridges of Gavernalo and Borgoforte, in order to force the garrison to retire within the walls. After a spirited cannonade, general Sahuguet, in person, crossed the bridge of Gavernalo, whilst general Dallamayne took Borgoforte. The Austrians were said to have lost 500 men, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

On the morning of the 4th of September, general Massena attacked a division of the Austrians, consisting of 15 battalions. He defeated and drove them as far as the castle of La Pietra; 1200 were made prisoners, and a great number killed and wounded. On the evening of the same day, the French forced the castle of La Pietra, and renewed their attack upon the Austrians, and after an obstinate action defeated them, took from them five thousand prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, and seven standards. The French advanced to the very gates of Trent.

On the same day, at day-break, another body of the French army came in front of the Austrians, who guarded the impregnable defiles of Marfo. The French general, Pigeon, with some light infantry, gained the heights of the left of Marfo. Adjutant-general, at the head of the light-infantry, attacked the Austrians by a rifle-fire: general Victor, in a close column, penetrated by the high

road. The resistance of the Austrians was long and bloody; at the same instant general Vaubois attacked the intrenched camp of Muns, and, after two hours' vigorous fighting, the Austrians fell back at all points.

In the mean time, Marbois, general Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, carried orders to general Dubois, to advance with a corps of hussars, and to pursue the enemy; that general put himself at the head of the regiment, and decided the affair, but he received three balls in his body, which wounded him mortally. One of his aid-de-camps was killed by his side. A few moments after, Buonaparte found the general dying. "I die for the Republic," said he; "let me have time to know whether the victory be complete?" and expired immediately.

The Austrians retreated to Roveredo, and thence to Trent. The French on this occasion took three pieces of cannon, and 1000 prisoners. By following up the successful movements, and by the bravery and skill of the generals Massena and Pigeon, the French totally routed the Austrians. "Six or seven thousand prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 40 waggon, and seven standards (said Buonaparte) have been the fruits of the battle of Roveredo, one of the most brilliant of the campaign."

General Massena, at eight in the morning of the 5th of September, entered Trent. General Wurmser quitted that city the evening before, to take refuge on the side of Bassano, whither the French pursued, and beat him in several successive attacks, and took 70 pieces of cannon, and gained 45 leagues of country.

Our readers will recollect, that in our last statement of public affairs, we left general Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, in possession of Nuremberg. The archduke Charles, the Austrian commander, alarmed for the safety of Ratisbon, marched, with a large detachment of 25000 of the forces opposed to the French general Moreau, against general Jourdan, and formed a junction with general Wartenleben. On the 22d of August, the Austrians attacked a wing of Jourdan's army, under general Bernadotte, who was at Tenning, before Newmark, for the purpose of covering the communication with Jourdan. General Bernadotte on this occasion gave new proofs of talents and courage; and the troops under his command fought with the greatest intrepidity.

But he was obliged to yield to superior numbers, and found it necessary to retire between Lauff and Nuremberg, to avoid being surrounded.

Prince Charles, in consequence of this successful movement, advanced on Jourdan's rear, with the greater part of the forces which had obliged general Bernadotte to fall back, and general Jourdan incurred the most imminent danger of being surrounded, in a country where communication is extremely difficult. His position, and the Austrian force, did not permit him to engage, without the greatest risk to his whole army; he therefore retreated to Amberg. In this position general Wartenleben attacked him in front, and the archduke in flank. In the night of the 24th of August, general Jourdan made his retreat in two columns, for the purpose of retiring behind Velden, on account of general Bernadotte having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauff; the Austrians occupied the position of Lauff, with a force sufficiently strong to prevent the possibility of his forcing that passage, which was the only high road that would afford a means of conveying his artillery and baggage. He was therefore obliged to cross the country, and travel along roads which had previously been considered as impassable by an army. The park of artillery and baggage encountered the greatest difficulty in their march. At length, general Jourdan was obliged to take a position with the army, partly before Velden, and partly at Vilsech.

General Bernadotte having been obliged to retire on Forcheim, and the Austrians having moved in front of Erlangen, his left flank was uncovered, and some of the Austrians were behind him, which cut off his communication with General Kleber, who was obliged to retreat on Betzenstein.

On the 27th of August, the French army retired behind the Wisent, the right wing supported by Forcheim, and the left at Ebermanstadt. On the 28th, they continued their retreat, and on the 29th marched towards Bamberg; a part of the army passed to the left bank of the Rednitz, the other part remained on the right bank, and bridges for their accommodation were constructed over the Mein. The same day, the Austrians pushed a large body of cavalry from Burg-Eberach on Eltman, and cut off the only road which afforded Jourdan a communication. On the 30th of August, the

French



French army was in motion, and by a forced march arrived that day at Schwienfurt, after having forced the passage of Eltman, and part at Laurigen.

At this place general Jourdan proposed to remain, until circumstances forced him to fall back, or allowed him to advance. He had been seven days without being able to communicate with any body; nor had he any intelligence of what passed towards Mayence, or elsewhere. On the 31st of August he received a letter from general Moreau, who announced his successes on the 24th of August over the Austrians, which led general Jourdan to hope that the Archduke would be obliged to return to the Danube, by which he would endeavour to profit.

On the 2d of September, however, the Austrians passed the Mein, and marched against Wurtzburg. The French garrison there being unable to remain in the town, retired to the citadel. General Jourdan resolved to attack them on the 3d, as well to relieve, if possible, the garrison of Wurtzburg, as to endeavour to compel the Austrians to re-pass the Mein. The Archduke had, in the same manner, formed the design of attacking the French; he wanted to turn them on their left, as Jourdan did on their right, that he might secure Dettelboch and Kilzengen, the two points of retreat for the Austrians.

This action began at eight o'clock in the morning. The Austrians, superior in cavalry, appeared on the left wing of General Jourdan, and threatened to cut it off. The French commander, therefore, thought it necessary to hazard a charge of the cavalry, which might procure him the greatest advantages.

This charge was commanded by the general of division. Bonaud, and was executed with courage. Some of the Austrian corps were worsted, and suffered; but fresh troops advancing, the French cavalry were surprised, and retired. Generals Bonnaud and Jourdan rallied them, but it became impossible to attempt a second charge, the Austrians receiving fresh troops every instant. The French retired, and effected a happy retreat. The French general had his head quarters at Hamelsburg on the 4th of September.

Such is the account which general Jourdan gives of his own retreat. The account given by captain Anstruther, and published by the British government,

on the 21st of September, estimates the loss of the Austrians, in the action of the 3d of September, at eight hundred men, and the loss of the French at two thousand men made prisoners, and about the same number killed or wounded. One column of the French army lost six pieces of cannon, and some baggage-waggons.

The Austrians, after the battle of the 3d, passed the night on the field, and the next day, crossing the Mein at different points, encamped at Zell, near Wurtzburg. On that day (Sept. 4th) the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; and the garrison, to the number of 700 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. A great quantity of stores, of ammunition, and provisions, were found in the town and citadel, partly left there by the Austrians on a former occasion, partly collected by requisition from the neighbouring country. It was supposed that the French had decidedly quitted the Mein, and directed their retreat to Fulda.

The archduke Charles had previously ordered ten squadrons of light cavalry to form a junction with the garrisons of Mannheim and Mayence, by which means a corps of twelve or fifteen thousand men would be enabled to act in the rear of the French. After these successful movements, the Austrian general still continued to pursue the defeated army of general Jourdan, and on the 7th of September, in the evening, entered the city of Frankfort.

The army under general Jourdan at this time were assembling between the Lohn and Mein, and receiving daily and incalculable reinforcements, from Holland, and the countries between the Meuse and the Rhine.

#### WEST-INDIES.

A disagreement having taken place between Santhonax, the French commissioner sent by the directory to superintend the surrender of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and the republican general, Rochambeau, which caused some disorder, a part of the Spanish inhabitants, it is reported, signified a disinclination to the cession of St. Domingo to the French republic; and sent a deputation to general Forbes, soliciting his protection. The British general, in consequence, issued a proclamation, purporting "that, impressed with their danger, and feeling for their misfortunes, he offers them his protection; he guarantees to them, under the banners of his Britannic majesty, safety

safety to their persons and property. He promises them the enjoyment of their religious worship, their priests, and their laws. He exhorts them to arm against the new masters of their territory, and on the first signal of their determination to do so, he will fly to their assistance, and unite his whole force to their's, to repel and exterminate the common enemy."

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF  
EMINENT CHARACTERS LATELY  
DECEASED ABROAD.

Feb. 22, at Amsterdam, *Willet Bernard Selgersma*. Doctor of Divinity, at the premature age of 40. The learned of Holland will lament his loss. He was a member of the Harlem Society, and lately secretary to the Representatives of the people of Friesland. He appears among the authors of *Memoirs relative to Natural and Revealed Religion*, published by the Teylerian Society of Harlem.

March 7. At Groningen, *Paul Chevalier*, Professor of Theology and Ecclesiastical History at its university. Of the Batavian theologists, he was esteemed the most rational. His six Ecclesiastical Discourses, or Sermons, on some fundamental moral truths, were printed at Groningen, in 1770. They are valuable; and this popular species of divinity was almost untouched by the Dutch theologists. We have to lament, that, since our author's publication, it is not more frequently attempted.

March 14, at Rotterdam, aged 47, *Francis de Monchy*, Doctor in Physics, one of the directors of the Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy, established in that city.

April 9, at Berlin, aged 76, *John Ulric Von Billiquet*, Professor of Surgery. After having pursued his studies at Basle, and in the hospitals at Paris, he gained great experience in the Prussian armies. His favourite science is indebted to him for many valuable discoveries, particularly for his mode of treating wounded members, which before his time were too frequently amputated. His work on this interesting topic has been translated into most of the European languages. Tisserand honoured him with his esteem, as well as most scientific men. The Emperor ennobled him; but he derived a purer nobility, and fairer titles, from the exercise of his talents, and from the learned societies, of which he was a member.

Lately, at Leyden, the learned advocate *Elias Laspie*, author of various performances in legislation. Among these may be distinguished a French Translation of the *Institutes of the Rights of Nature and Man*, by Wolf, accompanied by numerous notes, in 2 vols. 4to. A Treatise on the Riches of Holland, in which our author exhibits the origin of the commerce and power of the Dutch; the gradual growth

of their commerce and navigation; the causes which have contributed to their progress, and those which tend to destroy them; and the means which may serve to maintain them, in 2 vols. 8vo. He is known also for some writings, which show him to have been a zealous defender of the Stadtholderian government, which he must have grieved to have survived. Among these pleadings, is one in favour of the planters of the colony at Surinam, and another for the liberty of the press. He had been a printer himself, and had made enemies by the publication of *La Mettrie's* atheistical treatise of *L'Homme Machine*; the nick-name of *L'Homme Machine* was given to him by his fellow citizens.

Nov. 21, at Bankpore, near Patna, the Rev. *Robert Carr*. Mr. Carr was snatched from a society which he had long continued to adorn, and from his friends and his family, to whom all his wishes, all his endeavours, and his happiness particularly tended, many years before the natural life of man attains the usual measure of its completion. The dignity of his virtue, the purity of his morals, and the fervour of his religion, with all the social sympathies of the soul, had formed his mind for the exercise of his holy functions with awful solemnity. He passed through life loved and honoured, and he sunk into eternity with the lamentation of the good, and the prayers of the pious.

Col. Gordon, who commanded the Dutch forces at the Cape of Good Hope; having laboured under a fit of despondency, he put an end to his existence.

At Barbadoes, Major R. P. Chryslie, of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment; his death was occasioned by a fever arising from his exertions at the siege of St. Lucia.

In the West Indies, W. Lindsay, esq. governor of the island of Tobago.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, Dr. A. Broughton, some years since one of the physicians to the Bristol Infirmary, and son of the Rev. T. B. of Bristol.

On the 12th Floreal, 1796, aged 87, the venerable *Alexander Guy Pingré*, Librarian of the French Pantheon. He devoted himself to science from his earliest youth. In 1727, he entered into the *ci-devant* congregation of the canons regular of France. Theology for a considerable time occupied his researches, but he had the art of connecting it with the study of history, chronology, and the learned languages. A life wholly consecrated to study and retirement, was disturbed even by those whose peculiar duty it was to respect and to imitate it. Pingré was tolerant, and the bishops of France cherished the sentiments of the Papistical court. Our author was well known as the assessor of the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1745, he gave proofs of that zeal for freedom which illumined the twilight of his life. He was among those who were persecuted by the ecclesiastical party, because he preferred the exposition of the Christian doctrine as given by the fathers, to that one more recently dictated by the Jesuit Molina.



Molina. His enemies first attempted his degradation, by compelling him to descend from the chair of a professor to the form of a pedagogue. But Pigré felt no humiliation; he ever considered himself in his proper place, when he found himself useful. Calumny aspersed his conduct, for teaching a more enlightened doctrine than was supposed to be necessary for youth. In the space of four years Pigré received five lettres de cachet.

But philosophy, even in that day, stood forth the friend and advocate of this virtuous student. Pigré, at the age of thirty-eight, applied himself to astronomy. His first production was a calculation of an eclipse of the moon on the 23d of December, 1749. Lacaille had calculated it at Paris; but the calculations differed by four minutes; and the veteran Lacaille confessed his error, and received a pupil as a friend and rival.

He now distinguished himself by a close attachment to the science of astronomy. In 1754, he calculated his state of the heavens, where the situation of the moon was determined by the tables of Halley for noon and midnight. But in the following year, he calculated its situations with the precision of seconds. Though perhaps no other man but himself could perform an equal experiment, he delivers his opinion with great modesty: "I doubted (says he) last year, that a single person were sufficient to calculate in its most possible precision the motions of the moon; but now I have ceased to doubt, and I speak after my own experience."

He now opened a bolder and more extensive career—that of the calculation of comets. To determine on cometary orbits, is the most difficult problem in astronomy; that which exacts the greatest number of calculations, and the most vigilant sagacity; for here are involved great diversity of facts which embarrass every calculation. But the industry of Pigré could meet no obstacles; and he has calculated more orbits of comets than any other astronomer during a like interval of time, as may be seen in the immense work of his *Cometography*, which was published in 1784, 2 vols. 4to.

In 1760, Pigré was appointed by the Academy of Sciences to observe the transit of Venus. He chose the Isle of Rodriguez, in the Indian Sea. Although the heavens were cloudy at the moment he made his observations (which appears in the *Memoirs of the Academy*) his voyage was useful to astronomy, to geometry, and nautical science.

Our author distinguished himself, by lending his assistance in perfecting that learned work entitled, *L'Art de servir les Dunes*. Lacaille, the celebrated astronomer, had calculated the eclipses of nineteen hundred years, for the first edition; and Pigré calculated the eclipses of a thousand years before the vulgar era.

His voyages on various astronomical projects brought new and valuable additions to the treasury of human science; and government acknowledged the important labours he had given to their marine, by electing him Geographical

Astronomer, in the place of the deceased De Lisle. Pigré translated various works, relative to his favourite subjects; particularly Manilius's Poetical Treatise on Astronomy. The Latin poet, difficult and obscure, and more than once fruitlessly attempted to be translated in the hands of Pigré lost none of those beautiful passages which adorn that abstruse poem. The Epilodes of Manilius are extremely interesting, and that of Andromeda is not unworthy of the pathetic powers of Virgil. To this version of Manilius, Pigré joined that of Aratus, who had chosen a congenial subject. The work of the Greek poet on Phenomena, though little esteemed by the modern student, was once the favourite poem of Cicero, whose text our French author has followed.

Pigré had long designed a History of the Astronomy of the 17th Century. Many other works had stopped its progress; but in 1791, at the age of eighty, our venerable astronomer arranged the materials he had collected. The work is now printing, under the auspices of the National Assembly.

A fervent attachment to study characterized this much-respected scholar. A robust constitution permitted its indulgence; the greater portion of each day was devoted to his studies, and his chief amusement was only a change of literary occupations. His objects of recreation were the learned languages. The Latin writers of the Augustan age were an inexhaustible fountain of retirement. It is believed he has left a commentary on Horace. Botanical studies latterly opened new enjoyments to this venerable Pigré; and when his eye was weary with wandering through the planetary system, he soothed his mind by running over the variegated surface of the earth. His old age was crowned with flowers; and he only lamented that he had not withdrawn somewhat earlier from measuring the courses, calculating the distances, and fixing on the reciprocal situations of those globes of fire and light suspended over our heads. The science of vegetables is not less important than that of the stars.

Such was the venerable Pigré! who presents us with one more additional instance, that a studious and laborious life may be prolonged to an extreme period of human existence, unattended by the inconveniences, the imbecility, and the pains of old age.

#### *Marriages in and near London.*

Robert Dundas, esq. son of the Rt. Hon. H. D. Secretary of State, to Miss A. Saunders, a young lady possessed of a fortune of 100,000l.

W. Long, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss Dawson, of Bedford-square.

John Guy, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Wmille, of Twickenham.

G. Sheldon, esq. to Miss Goodrich.

At Walthamstow, H. Burmester, esq. of Great St. Helens, to Miss Tothill.

A. Murray, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Mrs. Newcombe, of Plafflow.

James Adams, esq. M. P. to Miss Hammond.

At

At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Miss Dering, daughter of Sir E. D. bart. of Surrenden Dering, in Kent.

John Wells esq. of Bromley, to Miss E. Puget, of Wickham.

*Deaths in and near London.*

At Spondon, Derbyshire, 57, Isaac Osborne, esq. of Lawrence-Poultney-Hill, one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

Miss Bickerton, daughter of Mr. B. Attorney, of Giltspur-street.

At Rumford, Essex, John Hayes, esq. of Devonshire-street, Bishopgate-street.

At Margate, Rich. Little, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Stoke Newington, So, S. Hoare, sen. esq. 77, John Field, esq. late an eminent apothecary of Newgate-street.

At Pckam, John Baker, esq. Thos. Lane, esq. of Hampton-court.

At Hammermith, Miss J. Bonham, daughter of F. W. B. Esq.

Mr. John Lancaster, of Warwick-court, Holborn; many years one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

At his house at Kensington, John Ford esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue.

In Great S. Holke-street, 76, Col. A. Campbell.

At his house in Portland-place, G. Bryan, esq.

At Low Layton, Mr. Rich. Adams, jun. of Bread-street, Cheap-side.

At Chelsea, 77, Jos. Malpas, esq. late of Wood-street, Cheap-side.

At Richmond, 76, H. Doughty, esq. At Homerton, T. Ludlam, esq.

At Brighthelmstonc, Mr. W. Wigan, of Swallow-street, Piccadilly.

A. Edie, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury. In Mark-lane, Mrs. Sherwood. In Newgate-street, 70, Mr. John Macquiston.

In Kensington-square, Miss E. Parker. In Surrey-street, Strand, T. Squire, esq.

In the Fleet Prison, J. C. Herbert, esq. late of Nevis, in the West Indies.

In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Turner, relict of C. T. esq.

In Portman-place, Edgeware-road, Mr. E. Holmes, late of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

At Clapham, John Mosman, esq. At Laytonstone, Mr. Rob. Grentorex.

At her house in George-street, Manchester-square, Mrs. A. Thompson, relict of S. T. esq. of the island of St. Croix.

At Kensington, Mr. P. Chauvet, of Geneva. At Hackney, Mr. O. Jackson, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Mr. John Foulds, jun. of the London-bridge Water-works. At Mile End, 59, Mrs. E. Thomas.

In Hatton-garden, Mrs. Jaques. At Islington, Mr. E. Harding.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Mr. Dodd, Comedian, of Drury-lane Theatre.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. N. Bryant, Mr. G. Westead, of the Custom House.

On Sept. 1, in the 68th year of his age, the Right Hon. David Murray, *Earl of Mansfield*, Viscount Stormont, Baron of Scoon and Balvaird, and Knight of the Thistle. His Lordship married, first, Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry, Count Bunan, of Saxony, and by her, who died March 6, 1767, had a daughter, Elizabeth-Mary, married Dec. 10, 1785, to George Finch Hatton, esq. He married, secondly, May 6, 1776, Louisa, the third daughter of the late Lord Cathcart, and had issue, David William (now Earl of Mansfield), born March 7, 1777; George, born April, 1780; Charles, born August 21, 1781; another son, born August, 1784; a daughter, born Dec. 14, 1789.

The late Earl of Mansfield succeeded his father, as Viscount Stormont in 1748. and his uncle, the celebrated Chief Justice of the King's Bench, as Earl of Mansfield, in 1792. At the time of his death he held the offices of President of the Council, Justice General of Scotland, worth 2000l. per annum, conferred upon him in 1778. Keeper of the Palace of Scoon, an hereditary office. Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen, Joint Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, valued at 6000l. per ann. and LL.D. conferred upon him at the installation of the Duke of Portland as Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1793.

His Lordship came early into public life. He has been one of the representatives of the Scotch peerage during the whole of the present reign, and has been employed in sundry political stations. In 1763, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and nearly about the same time was Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dresden. In 1772, he was an Ambassador at the Court of France, which he left on the breaking out of hostilities in 1778. In 1779, he was promoted to the office of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, which he retained until March 1782, when a total change of Ministry took place. He came into office again, as a member of the Coalition Ministry in 1783, when he held the office of President of the Council. That ministry being turned out, he joined the opposition phalanx, and distinguished himself on many occasions by taking their side, particularly during the debates on the Regency in 1788-9. On the death of the venerable Earl Camden, in 1793, he was again appointed President of the Council. In his political principles, with the exception of the period just mentioned, he was a decided supporter of the Court; in early life a fluent and intelligent speaker, but lately rather tedious and dry in his manner. He was in private life rather parsimonious, and not less so, when he came to inherit the princely fortune of his uncle. There are nevertheless instances of his generous patronage of men of merit. He was a very accomplished scholar, and well versed in polite literature. He understood the intrigues and relative



relative interests of the several courts of Europe, though it may be doubted whether the strenuous support he gave to the present war, be a proof of his applying that knowledge to the best purposes. In conversation he was affable, polite, and entertaining. He spoke most modern languages with great fluency, and to the latest period of his life, seem'd desirous of knowledge, often attending courses of lectures on the different branches of philosophy, with all the assiduity of a *tyro*.

During the last four years his health began to decline. Several times, when speaking in the House of Lords, he was attacked with a kind of apoplectic fits, and fell down apparently dead. Of late, therefore, he seldom attempted to debate, or, at least, at no great length. He was, however, a firm supporter of the measures adopted during this war. His death was supposed to have been occasioned by a gouty spasm in his stomach. He had been so well for some days, as to be preparing to depart from Brighthelmston, where he died, to assist at the Privy Council at Weymouth. On dissection, water was found in the head.

On the Friday following, his remains were brought in funeral state, and interred with the usual solemnity next the corpse of his uncle, in the north aisle of Westminster-Abbey.

On the arrival of the cavalcade at the church, two of the bearers having got the coffin on their shoulders, the horses of the hearse took fright by the pressure of the multitude; by which means, the other men not being prepared, the weight became too preponderant for those in front, and the coffin fell with great violence on the ground; the foot part of which bulged, part fell out with a number of the nails and embellishments; the concussion was so great that the leaden receptacle was much shattered, and a quantity of water proceeded from it.

[The late Dr. *Turnbull*, of Wellclose-square, (whose death we lately noticed) died, after an illness of thirty-six hours, May the 29th, 1796. He was born in the year 1729, at Hawick, in Roxburghshire, and was the representative of the ancient family of *B. deule*, who were bereaved of considerable domains and harassed by the persecuting spirit of the hierarchy of Scotland. Dr. Turnbull received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school at Hawick, and afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies, and graduated at Glasgow in 1759. He practised medicine at Wooter, in Northumberland, for many years with considerable success; removing to London, he was chosen physician to the Eastern Dispensary, (a station, which, since his decease has been supplied by Dr. Haighton, a gentleman justly celebrated for his anatomical and physiological skill) where the philanthropy and the knowledge of Therapeutics, which Dr. T. displayed, will be long held in grateful remembrance. His probity and piety had been so conspicuous in the North of England, that the Dissenters in Northum-

berland, appointed him their delegate, to act with other gentlemen, nominated by their general body, to petition Parliament to put an end to the prostitution of the Lord's supper, which is countenanced by the Test and Corporation Acts. Dr. T. who had been some years a widower, had by his lady four sons and two daughters, the latter, and one son (Mr. William Turnbull, who has been several years surgeon to the Eastern Dispensary) only survive him. Dr. T. suffered a loss that touched his heart with the most poignant grief, by the illness and premature death of his son, Dr. John Turnbull, an accomplished scholar and an elegant poet, who was born January 21st, 1754, and after studying 8 years at Glasgow, and 3 at Edinburgh, graduated as a physician; but having been put into a damp bed at Tunbridge, was seized with a paralytic disorder, of which he languished 3 years, dying the 4th of August, 1789. The subject of this memoir, was a gentleman so eminently zealous for the best interests of mankind, that, besides the funeral sermon, preached, and since published by the Rev. Mr. Knight, at the Meeting-house, in Nightingale-lane, where the Dr. conducted himself honourably for several years, in the character of a deacon, his death was also announced from the pulpit, as a public loss, by the Rev. Mr. Rutledge, at Old Gravel-lane, and by Dr. Hunter, at the Scots' church, London-wall. Dr. T.'s sincere belief of the great truths of Christianity, was evinced not only in the general tenor of his life, but during the short and severe illness which occasioned his death. To baffle the rapid approaches of the king of terrors, Mr. Cline, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Lettome and several other skilful practitioners, exerted their utmost efforts in vain, while their patient, serenely resigned to his destiny, declared his confidence in the merits of his divine Redeemer. "Religion," said he, "is now more amiable to me than ever—it is my only support—it is my only glory." Since his death a volunteer muse has penned the following deserved tribute to his memory:

What heart can sympathetic tears refuse  
To the sad sorrow of the pensive Muse?  
The Muse, who mourns the worth she could  
not save,  
And tho' unknown, weeps over TURNBULL'S  
grave;  
Turnbull, the good, the generous, and the just,  
Too soon expires, and mingles with the dust:  
The die is cast,—and nature mourns his end,  
The poor their patron, and the rich their friend!  
Tho' Genius stamp'd his scientific mind,  
His soul, impartial, view'd alike mankind;  
No ostentatious zeal, display'd his powers,  
But modest merit, mark'd his blissful hours;  
In conscious rectitude supremely blest,  
He liv'd "The noblest work of God," confess;  
He dies lamented!—Copy, if you can;  
And be the model of—an honest man!

B]

PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

*Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Men, Judges, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints: to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**M**EASURES are about to be taken for removing the dangerous shoals from the harbour of Shields.

Several of the inhabitants of South Shields have resolved to enrol themselves into a corps of infantry during the war.

Public notice is given of application being about to be made to parliament for an act for a new canal from Hexham to Stalls, on the south side of the Tyne, through Stocksfield and Prudhoe.

The Jupiter, Benson, and Ariel, Corby, from Jamaica, arrived lately at Shields. The Ariel brought over a number of officers belonging to regiments that had fallen sacrifices to the yellow fever.—In one regiment there was not a single man left alive under the rank of a commissioned officer.—Colonel Beaumont's and the Ulster fencible cavalry, that lately embarked here, have suffered a most dreadful mortality, and neither of those regiments can now muster thirty privates.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

*Married.]*—At Newcastle, G. Hall, esq. of Staunington Bridge End, to Miss M. Minnecan.

At Heighington, John Christopher, esq. of Stockton, to Miss D. Furness, daughter of C. S. esq. of Redworth Hall.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. M. Balfour, surgeon of the 9th reg. of foot, to Miss M. Y. Burns.

*Died.]*—At Newcastle, 92, Mrs. Atkinson.—Suddenly, 69, Mrs. M. Dugdale; finding herself unwell she proposed going to bed, but fell down dead before she could accomplish her purpose.—75, Mrs. Weddell—56, Mr. R. Lock.

At Durham, 29, Mr. H. Hemslay—68, Mrs. M. Cathbert.—At Sunderland, Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. W. C. Attorney—Mr. T. Carr.

At North Shields, Mrs. Grey.—At Bowby, in Yorkshire, 70, Mr. W. Dodds, of Birkenhead.—At Causey-park, Mr. J. Wilson; the author of many ingenious poetical pieces under the signature of *Northumbrianus*.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of parties who have visited the LAKES in the present summer, far exceed that of any former year.

A new fair for horses and cattle opens at Kirkby-Lonsdale on the 5th and 6th of October. A fortnight fair, for the sale of fat and lean cattle, will also be regularly held every second Thursday after the above days.

In Westmoreland, in the month of July, two inches of more rain fell in that month of the present year than usual.

*Married.]*—At Whitehaven, Capt. Rookin, to Miss Gunton.

At Bispham, Jos. Hornby, esq. of Kirkham, to Miss M. Wilson.

*Died.]*—At Whitehaven, 70, Mrs. B. Hel-

len, sister to the late Baron Hellen, one of the Irish judges.—Mrs. Croxby, wife of Capt. G. C.—Mr. Jas. Crooks.

At Carlisle, 56, Mr. R. Buckbarrow; the last of a very old and respectable family of that city.

At Clackenthorp, 78, Capt. Kirkpatrick; a native of Cumberland. He distinguished himself in the rebellion of 1745, by rescuing Gen. Honeywood from the hands of the Rebels, taking one of their quarter-masters prisoner, and by several other gallant actions. He had resided about 12 years in France, the two last of which he was a prisoner, but obtained his enlargement soon after the death of Robespierre.

At Kendal, 56, Mr. T. Cornthwaite; his ingenuity as a whitesmith rendered him highly useful to his country. Within these few years he obtained two premiums and one medal from the Society of Arts. He procured a patent for one lock, which was attended with complete success; he was also the inventor of other locks of various descriptions, acting upon principles entirely new, and which are now universally approved of, and generally used in most parts of the kingdom. He was allowed to be one of the best practical mechanics in the North of England.

At Great Braithwaite, near Keswick, Mrs. E. Wilson.—At Egremont, the Rev. C. Watts, Rector of Drigg and Irlton.—At Cockermouth, Mr. Tolson, sen. Surgeon.

At Broughton in Furness, 64, Mr. John Stanley.—At Thornsby, 25, Mrs. Holmes.—On his road from London to Penrith, Dr. Watson, late of Greyfoke.

At Melmerby, T. Bolt; well known over the Northern Counties by the name of "*The Lame Fiddler*."

## YORKSHIRE.

Application is to be made in the next session of parliament for making of a reservoir upon Gadsing Moor and lands, for better supplying the Barnsley canal with water. Similar application is also to be made for the purpose of enlarging the Ouse Bridge at York, and widening the streets which lead to the same.

*Married.]*—At York, by special licence, Sir C. Turner, of Kirkleatham, Bart. M. P. for Hull, to Miss Newcomen, daughter of Sir W. G. N. of Carrickglass in Ireland, Bart.

At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Wrigglesworth, of London, to Miss Riley.

The Rev. J. Umpleby, vicar of Pannal, to Miss Croxby, daughter of R. C. Esq.

At Bridlington, A. Green, esq. of Bath, to Miss Lister, of York.

At Nether Poppleton, John Druce, esq. of the Navy Office, London, to Miss Dickinson.

*Died.]*—At York, suddenly, Mr. T. Richardson.—The Rev. W. Potter, vicar, of Hemingbrough and Brayton—77, Mrs. Bussell—59, Mrs. S. Priestman, Quaker—73, Mrs. Margrave—



grave—Miss M. Forth, daughter of the Rev. J. F. of Ganthorpe—73, Mr. H. Anderson.

At Hull, 22, Mr. John Mackreth—70, Mrs. A. Robinson, relict of Mr. J. R. of Scarborough—Mrs. Field—Mrs. Bennett.

Mr. W. Forster, of Hull; being out shooting, in company with his brother, his gun recoiled in firing, and the butt-end striking him forcibly behind the ear, caused so violent a concussion of the brain, as to kill him on the spot.

At Leeds, Mr. Josh. Turner—Mrs. Belcher, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.—Mrs. Wilkinfon—At Bradford, Mr. R. Ramsbotham.

Mr. R. Whitehead, of Shawhall, in Saddleworth; he was out shooting, in company with Mr. J. Harrop, of Tame-Water, on the adjoining moors, when a moor-cock being set up, Mr. H. presented his gun, and at the moment he was about to fire, Mr. W. unfortunately stepping a few paces forward, received the whole contents in his shoulder, of which he instantly died.

At Doncaster, 69, Mrs. Manby, relict of Mr. M. of Knarelsborough—At Scarborough, Mr. T. Park—At Pickering, Mr. E. Watfon.

Miss S. L. Medhurst, daughter of G. W. W. M. esq. of Kippax Hall, near Leeds—At Buxton, suddenly, Mrs. Gale, of Doncaster, relict of the Rev. T. G.

At Northfield, on his journey to Abergavenny, in Wales, Sir Jos. Brooke, Bart. of Seaton; his brother S. B. esq. of Dublin, succeeds to the title and estate.

At Richmond, 21, very suddenly, J. Y. Campbell, esq. Captain-lieutenant in the 49th Reg. of foot.—At Bolton Percy, Miss F. P. Byng, daughter of the Hon. J. R.

At Burnley, Mr. John Mallinson—At Bentley, near Doncaster, Mrs. Green.

At Whitby, 88, Mrs. Young—86, Mrs. Coverdale—68, Mrs. Strong—At Southwell, Mrs. Clay, relict of J. C. esq.—Near Kirk Burton, 65, Mrs. Smith.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A liberal subscription has been entered into at Liverpool for the relief of the family of the late Burns, the Scotch poet. At the head of it appear the respectable names of Dr. CURRIE, Mr. W. NEILSON, Mr. ROSCOE, Mr. W. RATHBONE, Mr. GALAN, and Mr. W. CLARKE. The sums already subscribed amount to sixty guineas.

On Wednesday the 14th, a fire broke out at a joiner's work-shop in Hard-lane, near St. Paul's, which, before it was got under, did considerable damage to the premises.—And, on Friday, the 16th, a little before twelve o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out in a warehouse adjoining the brewery of Messrs. Harvey and Fairclough, in Cheapside, Liverpool. The fire began in a top room, occupied by Mr. Middleton as a cotton manufactory. Before it could be got under, the whole of the cotton and brewery concerns were destroyed, to the value of 15,000l. Unfortunately, the brick work of the building fell into the street, and crushed to death five persons on the spot, and shockingly mangled ten others, four of whom are since dead. The

MONTHLY MAG. No. VIII.

names of the killed are Mr. W. Shore, C. Lewthwaite, John Hughes, William McCulligan, James Ferry, William Pritchard, W. Norris, J. Darlington, and John Lucas.

A grand review took place on Thursday, the 25th ult. on Kersal Moor, of the Rochdale, Stockport, and Bolton volunteers.

The following detail of the route from Kendal to London, by means of a continued line of canals, will exhibit the great utility of that active spirit of improvement which prevailed in the year 1792, and which was checked by the commencement of the present war:

Kendal to	Canal	Stat.	Mls.
Hindley	Lancaster	Executing	72
Legh			5
Worsley	Bridgewater's	Executing	5
Preston Brook	Bridgewater's	Navigable	25
Heywood	Staffordshire	Navigable	52
New Pool	Staffordshire	Navigable	11
Langford	Coventry	Navigable	30
Braunston	Oxford	Navigable	26
London	G. Junction	Executing	74

Distance by the Canals 300  
— by Land 256

*Married.*]—In the domestic chapel at Knowsley, E. Hornby, esq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Q. Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby.

At Goosnargh, near Preston, Mr. J. Startiant, of Preston, Attorney, to Miss Fletcher.

At Manchester, Jas. Ramsbotham, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss M. Cunliffe—Mr. B. Potter, jun. to Miss E. Potter.

*Died.*]—At Manchester, Mrs. M. Taylor—Mrs. Keymer—37, Mr. Jas. Hilton.

At Liverpool, 23, Mrs. Ellames, wife of Mr. P. E. Attorney—66, Mrs. A. Laffels—75, Mrs. Clarkson—Mrs. Ainsbury—Mrs. Moore.

At Thelwall, near Manchester, Mrs. Stanton—At Orme's Hill, near Manchester, 30, Miss D. Littlewood—At Poulton in the Fielde, 96, Mrs. Hemer.

At Wigan, 65, Mr. G. Singleton; he had followed the profession of a schoolmaster in that town 36 years, and by unremitting attention became eminent in that station.

At Broughton, near Manchester, Mr. T. Whitlow—At Warrington, Mrs. Topping.

At Rochdale, Jas. Taylor, jun. esq. Captain in the Royal Rochdale Volunteers—At Wardefsworth, near Rochdale, Mr. T. Ball.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A new turnpike road has been projected from Spalding to Ramsey, through Portland, Thorney, and Whittlesea.

A single set of the patent combing machines of Mr. Cartwright prepares and combs, in a superior manner, more than a pack and a half of wool in a day of thirteen hours. A single set of them saves the manufacturer 660l. per annum.

*Married.*]—At Stamford, Mr. Dalby, of London, to Miss Simpson.

At Polebrook, Mr. L. Albin, of Spalding, to Miss R. Seward.

At Broughton, T. Swann, esq. of Gainfborough, to Miss Goodwin.

*Died.*] At Stamford, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Mr. L. S. mayor elect of that corporation 88, Mrs. Lenton. 62, Mrs. Renouard, wife of P. R. esq. 74, Mrs. Mouldsworth.

At Anwick, 35, Miss Gavenor. At Ap-  
lay, near Wragby, 45, Mrs. Hird. At Grim-  
by, 28, Mr. E. Clifford. At Gainfborough, 76,  
Mr. Is. Clarke.

At Keston, 23, Mrs. M. Marshall. At Fal-  
kingham, Mr. Watson. At Kippingale, Mrs.  
Draper. At Willoughby, near Ancaster, Mrs.  
Somerscales, late of Lincoln.

At Bafon, near Stamford, Mr. Harrod. At  
Grantham, Mr. Clark.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A man of the name of Samuel Kearns has  
been committed to Nottingham gaol, on a charge  
of supposed seditious expressions.

Two human skeletons of great antiquity were  
lately discovered in a gravel pit, near Wollaton  
Park.

*Married.*] Sir T. Parkins, Bart. of Bunny  
Park, to Miss J. Boulbee, of Stordon Grange,  
Leicestershire.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Heptinstall.  
Mr. W. Fell. Mrs. Hill. 18, Miss S. Big-  
by, daughter of the Rev. J. B.

At Claythorpe, Mr. Keyworth. At New-  
ark, 41, Mrs. Sheppard. Suddenly, Mr. T.  
Brown. At Southwell, Mrs. Clay. At Mans-  
field, 18, Miss S. Leech.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

The Peak Forest canal and railway, are  
opened from the lime rocks to Marple, being  
an extent of ten miles.

*Murder.*] At Glossop, Mr. T. Green, Sur-  
geon, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, to Miss Lin-  
gard, of Chichester.

*Died.*] At Derby, 29, Mr. Ryley. 22, Mrs.  
Drewry, wife of Mr. J. D. of Stafford.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Worthington. At At-  
low, near Ashbourne, Mr. Wagstaff. At Lea  
Hall, near Ashbourne, Mr. Dale. At South-  
wingsfield, 66, Mr. John Beftall.

At Duffield, 75, Mr. G. Bantall. At Il-  
keston, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. surgeon.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Halton, the Rev. Mr. Trim-  
ble, to Miss Ashton, daughter of W. A. esq. of  
Frodham.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. R. Davies. Mr.  
Wilkinson.

At Northwich, Mr. W. Eyres. At Lawton  
Hall, Mrs. Crew, relict of the Rev. C. C. late  
rector of Barthomley and Warrington. Mr. S.  
Darby, of Colebrookdale.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

One hundred pounds have been offered by  
Sir Charles Oakley towards the establishment  
of a Lunatic Asylum in this county.

An act is to be applied for, the next session  
of parliament, for building a new town-hall and  
new market-house, and for paving, cleansing,  
widening, and lighting, the streets of Bridg-  
worth. Also for enclosing and selling part of the

common of Munf, called Copy Foot, to defray  
the expenses.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Lacy, attor-  
ney, to Miss Owen, daughter of J. O. esq. of  
Beaumaris.

At Ludlow, H. Johnson, esq. of Shrewsbury,  
to Miss M. Dansey, daughter of R. D. esq. J.  
J. Baines, esq. to Miss M. Humphreys.

At Pontefbury, the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Hab-  
berley, to Miss Boyer.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 62, Mr. R. Breeze,  
late of Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Mr. John  
Fowke, sen. Mrs. Baxter. Mrs. Stedman,  
wife of the Rev. T. S. vicar of St. Chad's.

At Meole, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bolles.  
At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Spencer; his death was  
occasioned by drinking small-beer when over-  
heated.

Suddenly, at Davenport House, where she  
was on a visit, Mrs. Williams, wife of E. W.  
esq. of Eaton Mascot. At Ludlow, Mrs. Dike.  
At Ellesmere, Mr. Hinckfman. At little Wen-  
lock, Mr. G. Bradney.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Litchfield races, which began on the 13th,  
the 100 guineas were won by Mr. Brooke's  
*Kilton* against two. The first 50 by Mr. Tat-  
ton's *Kyan* against 1. The second 50 by Mr.  
Taylor's *Marble* against 1.

*Married.*] John H. Burt, esq. of Cotton, to  
Mrs. O'Keover, of Sheepy Magna, Leicesters-  
hire.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 64, Mr. S. Salt. 79, Mr.  
Rich Green. 85, Mr. Rob Hall.

T. Pearson, esq. of Tottenhall, near Wolver-  
hampton. At Wolverhampton, Mrs. E. Stubbs.  
At Quixall, Mr. John Armistlaw. At Rod-  
baston Hall, near Penkridge, Mr. W. Holland.

At Wolverhampton, 74, John Bake, esq.,  
a gentleman to whose memory the county of  
Stafford will long stand indebted for his exer-  
tions, in bringing about many public improve-  
ments. Several of the turnpike roads, as well  
as the Staffordshire canal, were executed and  
perfected chiefly through his ind fatigable at-  
tention. The improvements in agriculture, and  
the extension of mines and manufactures has  
consequently been extremely rapid in that coun-  
ty. The utility of Mr. B.'s exertions justly rank  
him amongst the best friends of his country.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

Public notices have been given of an in-  
tended application for an act to divide, set out,  
and enclose, the forest or chase of Charnwood,  
otherwise Chatley Forest.

At Leicester races, which began on the 21st,  
the 50 was won by lord Sonde's *Doubtful*, beat-  
ing 5 others. On the second day the 50 was  
won by lord Sonde's *Yeoman*, beating 1 other.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Rev. J. S. Banks,  
LL. B. of Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, to  
Miss Pigot, daughter of the Rev. J. P. master  
of the Grammar School at Leicester.

Mr. Piddock, attorney, of Ashby-de-la-  
Zouch, to Miss Babington.

*Died.* At Leicester, Mr. Hextall. Mr. Fris-  
by, grocer, partner in the respectable house of  
Nutt



Nutt and Frisby. At Sytton, 64, Mr. Lewin. At Lou hborough, Mr. R. Worth.

At Bath, aged 75, Sir John Danvers, bart. of Swithland, in this county, remarkable for several singularities of character.

#### RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Died.*] In London, Rev. P. G. Snow, of Clipham. At Liddington, Mr. Sharman. At Exton, Mrs. Kirk. At Whiffendine, Mrs. Pick.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] C. Madryll, esq. of Papworth, to Miss C. Price, daughter of the late W. P. esq. of the Exchequer.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Freeman. At Dry Drayton, 51, Mr. W. Hipwell. At Halingfield, Mr. John Folkes.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Grand Junction canal is now open as far Blisworth.

*Married.*] The Rev. B. Barnard, prebendary of Peterborough, to Miss Townsend, of Knightbridge.

The Rev. H. Clarke, of Peterborough, to Miss Serocold, daughter of T. S. esq.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. W. G. Francis, son of Alderman F. Mrs. Portington.

The Rev. Mr. Flether, vicar of Blakesley. At Steane, near Chilton, Mr. Gee. At Bils-  
toll, T. Rokeby, esq. of Arthingworth.

At Peterborough, 54, Mr. John Clarke. At Castor, near Peterborough, Mr. R. Wright.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

At the Birmingham Music Meeting for the benefit of the General Hospital, the receipts amounted to 2043l. 18s. which promises a handsome surplus after all the expences are paid.

The corn and needle-mill belonging to Mr. Greaves, near Alcester, Warwickshire, has been burnt to the ground.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. A. Packwood, to Miss J. Whetnall.

The Rev. W. Helps, to Miss Rennie, daughter of the Rev. J. R.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Munro. Mrs. Fullilove. 33, Mr. John Lightwood, attorney. Mrs. E. Morris. Mrs. Eld. Mr. John Nichols. Mr. E. Earl. Mrs. Jones. Mr. Mainwaring. 56, Mr. Jas. Belcher. 79, S. Bradburne, esq. Miss M. Cooper. Mr. Shipley. Mr. H. Price, of London.

At Coventry, in the prime of life, Mr. Pope. Mrs. Hill. Miss Woodrouffe.

At Nuneaton, Mrs. Hackett. At Nuthurst, near Henley-in-Arden, Miss M. Ingram. At Ham Court, the Rev. G. Martin, rector of Overbury and Cowley.

At Knighton, Miss Theakstone, daughter of M. T. esq. of Whitmore Park, near Coventry. At Alcester, Mrs. Dolbin, relict of the late Rev. Mr. D. of Ipsley.

At Smethwick, the Rev. E. Pattenon, many years minister of the chapel at that place. At Ahted, Mrs. Stevens. At Barton-under-Needwood, advanced in years, Mrs. A. Webb.

At Bristol Hotwells, where he had been for the recovery of his health, John Foster, esq. of Brick Court, in the Temple, eldest son of J.

F. esq. of Leicester Grange; the immediate cause of his death was the bursting of a blood-vessel.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

A farmer at Broomsgrove-market was lately fined 10l for refusing to deliver in to the clerk of the market, the price at which he sold his wheat.

The magistrates have deposited in each division regular indentured scales and weights from the Exchequer, for the use of the county.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Rev. Dr. Williams, Professor of Divinity in the Independent Academy at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, to Miss Yeomans. Major Dexter, of the Marines, to Miss Hall.

*Died.*] at Worcester, Mrs. Miles, Quaker. 77, Mrs. M. Bowen. Mr. P. Jenkins, senior. Serjeant at Mace.

At Fladbury, 67, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. M. S. S. and widow of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester; by this lady's demise, Lord Viscount Hawardine comes into possession of Prior Park, near Bath.

At Inkberrow, 68, Mrs. S. Lane. Mr. John James. At Pershore, Mrs. Martin. At Stourbridge, suddenly, Mr. Smith. At Church-hill, Mr. T. Dunn.

At Ombersley, Mr. Jones; in returning home from a neighbour's house, where he had been spending the evening, he stumbled in crossing a foot-bridge, and fell into the water, and, notwithstanding immediate assistance being given, was not found till he was dead.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. R. Powell. Mrs. Allen, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. Mr. Matthews. Mr. T. Quick.

At Mordiford, near Hereford, Mrs. Woodhouse, relict of T. W. esq. and only daughter of the Rev. T. Bennett, of Slirewbury.

At Wormbridge, near Hereford, Lady Clive, relict of Sir E. C. late one of his majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Leominster, Miss Bannister. At Warley, Mr. T. Croose. Near Ross, Mrs. Parker. At Ross, Mr. Robinson. Mr. Norris. At Llydadyway, Mr. Watkins. At Ledbury, Mrs. P. Hayling, Quaker.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Married.*] G. Buckle, esq. Banker, of Chepstow, to Miss Davies, daughter of T. D. esq.

*Died.*] at Monmouth, Mrs. Catchmayd.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Tewkesbury races, the town plate was won by Mr. Jones's *Frederick*, and the subscription plate by the same.

At the grand musical festival on the 14th, at Gloucester, the collections for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poor clergy amounted on the three days to 385l. 10s. 6d.

*Married.*] At Freethorn, the Rev. J. Hawkins to Miss Carter, of Stowhouse.

Mr. Hill, of Dunsley, attorney, to Miss Branton, of Uley.

*Died.*] At Sudbrooke, near Gloucester, Mrs. Gregory. At Tewkesbury, 22, Miss Embury.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Paul, relict of T. P. Esq. At Newnham, Mr. Jas. Williams.

At Wooton-under-Edge, Mrs. Bearpacker, wife of E. B. esq. she had been for many years afflicted with great depression of spirits; and taking advantage of the absence of her daughter, who had just left the room, she shot herself with a gun.

At Southrop, John Rosier, esq. many years clerk of the fees, and one of the four Committee Clerks belonging to the House of Commons.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Last year the poor's levies for the borough of Banbury amounted to the enormous height of *twenty-six shillings* in the pound. In the year 1708, it came to rather more than *one shilling*.

*Married.*] C. Dupuis, esq. of Park-lane, London, to Miss Wentworth, of Oxford.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 75, Mr. Rich. Wace. Mrs. E. Reed.

Aged 81, the Rev. T. Fothergill, D.D. Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and prebendary of Durham; to the Society, over which he presided 2 years, he exhibited a dignified example of every useful virtue; his memory will be long cherished in the college with peculiar respect. His piety was manly and fervent, his learning extensive and profound. He took the degree of M.A. in 1742; that of B.D. in 1755, and D.D. in 1762, and served the office of Vice Chancellor in 1771, and in the three succeeding years.

At Dunston Green, Mr. C. Langford; his death was occasioned by eating a large quantity of cherries and swallowing the stones, which occasioned an obstruction in his bowels, and terminated in a mortification.

At Newbridge, near Standlake, Mrs. M. Badcock. At Hampton, Mr. W. Broad, of Witley. At Westall Hill, near Burford, Mrs. Mawbey, relict of J. M. esq. brother of Sir Joseph Mawbey.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At High Wycombe, 49, S. Rotton, esq. mayor of that Borough.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Bedford races, on the 31st, the 50l. was won by lord Sondes's *Daubful*. On the 1st, the other 50l. by lord Grosvenor's *Roland*, beating 2 others.

*Died.*] At Apsley, the Rev. Mr. Harvey.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Bishop Hertford, Miss E. Livermore. At Gaddesden, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of C. H. esq.

#### ESSEX.

Additional barracks are erecting at Chelmsford for 2400 men, making, in the whole, accommodations for 4000.

A lady of Colchester has been convicted in the penalty of 5l for obstructing the surveyor of houses and windows.

*Married.*] At Great Waltham, Lieut. Campbell, of the 44th Reg. of foot, to Miss Turner.

*Died.*] E. Hammond, esq. of Lawling Hall, Latchingdon. At Wittle, Mr. A. Burton; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. At Moulsham, Mr. W. Stokes.

#### NORFOLK.

The city of Norwich is likely to be enriched with the first botanical museum in the world. The collections of the great Linnæus, with considerable additions by Dr. Smith, are intended to be deposited in that place.—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

Gun boats and floating batteries are stationed in the Wash and Lynn Deep, as security against the threatened French invasion.

Mr. Thelwall has lately delivered his lectures on Roman history in Lynn and Wisbeach, nor, however, without attempts to disturb him on the part of some misinformed people.

On the night of the 20th, a fire broke out at Thetford, and consumed four houses, with considerable property, chiefly uninsured.

And, on the 22d, another destroyed the house and furniture of Mrs. Rogerfon, at Pentney.

*Married.*] At Yarmouth, Rob. Plumpton, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, to Mrs. Chambers, of Norwich.

At Topcroft, Mr. R. Browne, to Miss M. Cole.

At Norwich, Mr. Rob. Coils, of London, to Mrs. Hesse.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 36, Mr. Jas. Kersey; one of the city surgeons. 65, Mr. H. Liddell; 22 years parish-clerk of St. Gregory's. 62, Mrs. Lawes. Mr. Jos. Barnard. 60, Mr. John Foulham. Mrs. Aggs. Mr. G. Love.

Aged 82, Mr. A. Sechy, formerly in the service of the Empress-Queen as an Hungarian hussar. He had resided in Norwich 40 years, and supported himself chiefly by his pen and pencil. He left a considerable number of books, which he had collected at a considerable expence, though to gratify this literary taste he deprived himself of many of the comforts of life.

At his seat at Didlington, 66, H. W. Wilson, esq. At Great Melton, 56, Mr. John Farrow. At Swaffham, 56, Mr. W. Floyd. At Sedgeford, 91, Mrs. Glover.

At Colverton, near Munford, Mr. M. Manning. At Cromer, 29, Mrs. C. L. Wilkin, wife of Mr. W. W. of Norwich. At Brimingham, 90, Mr. Jas. Gedge.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Stowmarket, the Rev. T. Brooksbey, M.A. to Miss Ront, daughter of R. R. Esq.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mr. N. Gallant. Mr. Kemp. 76, Mr. Rich. Brewster, Quaker. Mrs. Debenham.

Aged 64, the Rev. N. Bacon, rector of Barmham, and vicar of Coddensham with Crowfield; he was a lineal descendant of Lord Keeper Bacon.

The Rev. Jas. Browne, 52 years rector of Waldringfield, and 40 years vicar of Falkenham.

At Mildenhall, Mrs. Graham. At Chevington, 48, Mrs. Marley. At Beyton, Mr. Rob. Durrant. At Stowmarket, Mrs. L. Bayly.

#### KENT.



## KENT.

The company on the coast, at Margate and throughout the Isle of Thanet, has been uncommonly numerous in the present autumn.

The plan of the horse hospital at Canterbury, noticed in a former Magazine, has been attended with success.

*Married.*] At Deal, W. Goldfinch, esq. Secretary to Admiral Peyton, to Miss E. Lock.

At Upper Deal, D. J. Harder, esq. Surgeon of her Imperial Majesty's ship Nickonor, to Miss Collman, of Canterbury.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, W. Abbott, esq. Proctor and Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court of this diocese. Mr. John Tyler. Miss M. Oakley, daughter of T. O. esq. Banker. 25, Mr. Ramolin. 90, Mr. Leman. 82, Mrs. Ruffel, relict of M. R. esq.

At St. Peter's, in Thanet, Mrs. Cantis, late of Canterbury. At Folkstone, 41, Mrs. Cook, wife of Capt. C. At Beckenham, Mrs. J. Bradford.

At Maidstone, Mr. G. Prentis. Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. F. C. surgeon; in taking an airing in a one-horse chaise with her son and daughter, the bridle having slipped off, the horse took fright, and threw down the young man, who had jumped out in order to replace it, and overturning the chaise, Mrs. C. had her skull fractured and her arm broke; she only lived 2 or 3 days: the daughter had jumped out of the chaise before it was overturned.

At Dover, Miss M. A. Richards. In the parish of Seafalter, 35, Mr. T. Hayward. At Linstead, near Canterbury, Mr. C. Anders; who died in the same house in which he was born, and from which, during a period of 80 years, he never slept one night.

At Greenwich, Mr. W. L. Williams, Attorney, one of the coroners of the county of Kent. At Longport, 24, Mr. G. Giles.

## SURREY.

*Married.*] C. Sandys, esq. Capt. in the Navy, to Miss Knowles.

*Died.*] At Barnes, 67, Rear Admiral John Stanton. At Wimbledon, Mr. Pigott, father of the Rev. Mr. Pigott, of Leicester. At Wandsworth, 17, Mrs. Williams.

## BERKSHIRE.

At Reading races, on the 23d ult. the 50l. was won by Mr. Stapleton's *Sujannah*, beating 1 other. The 500, on the 2 following days, were not started for.

At Abingdon races, on the 12th, the 50l. was won by Lord Egremont's *Ragzel Jack*. And, on the 13th, another 50l. by Sir F. Poole's *Keren Happuck*, beating 4 others.

*Married.*] At Reading, Lieut. Pope, of the Marines, to Miss Dias, of London.

*Died.*] At Reading, in an advanced age, Mr. Glauville. Mr. S. Buckland; in getting from the roof of a coach about ten days before his death, he lacerated one of his legs, which brought on a violent fever, and occasioned his death.

At Bath, 51, R. Benyon, esq. of Englefield House, M. P. for 6 parliaments for Peterborough; he possessed estates to the amount of

8,000l. a year in Berkshire and Essex, besides very large personalities.

At Taplow, Rich. Coop, esq. At Henley-upon-Thames, Mr. Coles. Rev. Rob. Bunce, curate of Hambledon, near Henley. At Woodley, Mr. Hill, late of Reading. At Thame, Mrs. D. Athhurst, sister to Sir W. A. of Waterstock. Mr. Rich. Smith, jun.

## SUSSEX.

Mr. Thomas Elgar, of Portlode, in a late Suffex paper, has published the following striking facts relative to the monopoly of farms within his personal knowledge in several parishes of that county:—

"In the first of these parishes are twenty-one farms without a farmer residing on them, and fifty cows less than formerly.—In the second parish are sixteen farms without a resident farmer, and thirty-four cows less than formerly.—In the third, are twenty-five farms without a farmer residing on them, and seventy-four cows less than formerly.—In the fourth, are twenty-five farms without a farmer residing on them, and seventy-four cows less than formerly.—In the fifth, are twenty-two farms without a farmer residing on them, and eighty-three cows less than formerly.—In the sixth, are thirty farms without a farmer residing on them, and ninety cows less than formerly.—In the seventh, are fourteen farms without a farmer residing on them, and forty-six cows less than formerly.—And in the eighth parish, are fifteen farms without a farmer residing on them, and forty-four cows less than formerly.—There are three other parishes to which my enquiries have been extended that have two hundred cows less than formerly. In some of those parishes, and in others that I have not described, live farmers that occupy from six, to sixteen, and eighteen farms each, seven of whom use nearly one hundred farms."

*Married.*] At Lewes, Mr. Hick, to Miss Hamlin, of Henfield. At Hurst Green, T. Borradaile, esq. of London, to Miss Babs, of Rose Hill.

*Died.*] At Seaford, Miss Goldsmith, only daughter of the late J. G. esq. At Horsham, 99, Mrs. Percival. At Southover, near Lewes, 72, Mrs. Blackman.

## HAMPSHIRE.

A survey is making of the trees in the New Forest, that such of them as are fit for ship-building may be cut down.

In a report made on the 3d instant, to a meeting of the proprietors of the *London and Southampton Ports Junction Canal*, it appeared to be practicable to carry a canal from Basingstoke by the way of Alford, &c. to Winchester.

Upwards of 1600 French emigrant priests were lately in Southampton.

*Married.*] In the Isle of Wight, G. Shedden, esq. of London, to Miss Goodrich, daughter of W. G. esq. of Spring Hill.

At Southampton, Lieut. Morse, of his Majesty's ship *Orestes*, to Miss Lewis, of Bristol.

At Wickham, H. Minchin, esq. to Miss Guiton.

*Died.*]

*Died.]* At Southampton, Mrs. Mitchell. At Winchester, Mrs. Bird. Mrs. Miles. Mrs. Jurd. Mrs. Tredgold, late of Chilbolton.

At Portsmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Fielding, relict of Capt. F. of the Marines. At Milford, near Lymington, T. W. Jennins, esq.

At Broadlands, near Romsey, Mrs. Mee, relict of B. M. esq. of London, and mother to Lady Palmerston. At Clanville, near Andover, John Lockton, esq. special Pleader, late of Pemberton College, Oxford.

#### WILTSHIRE.

William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill, is collecting the materials for a building, of wonderful grandeur and utility. It is to consist of a tower, to be erected on Steps-Beacon, near Fonthill, the loftiest site in the neighbourhood, and to have a space of 80 feet clear, within the walls, at the base, and to be 280 feet high, with a lantern at the top, so that it will command a view of eighty miles every way, and the lantern be seen by night at a great distance. It is to be furnished as an observatory, and notwithstanding its immense height, is to be so constructed as that a coach and six may be driven with ease and safety from the base to the top, and down again.---This stupendous work will probably employ hundreds of the neighbouring poor for some years.

At Salisbury races, the 100 guineas was won by Sir F. Poole's *Waxy*; the 50l. by Mr. Breerton's *Doricles*; and the City Bowl by Sir J. Lade's young Mercury, beating three others.

Upwards of 270 emigrant priests were lately distributed in the villages near Salisbury.

At Lyndhurst races, two oxen were run against each other a mile and a half, in less than ten minutes.

*Married.]* F. Naish, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss Greenhull, daughter of B. G. esq. of Ston-Eaton.

*Died.]* At Salisbury, Mr. W. Woodyear, 60, Mrs. Lenton. Mr. W. Fry. Mr. John Chapman. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Rev. J. S. of Trowbridge.

At Milton, 30, the Rev. W. Benwell; through his humane attention in visiting some poor people he caught a fever, which was the cause of his death.

At Chippenham, 67, Mr. T. Brown; his corpse and coffin (wood) weighed 6 cwt. At Laverstock, Mr. Moody, late of Southampton. At Malmibury, 59, Mrs. E. Seale.

At Marlborough, Miss A. Hyde, daughter of J. H. esq. Miss M. Westmacott.

At Wyke, near Bath, 69, D. Saunders, of West Lavington; the person characterised by Miss H. Moore, in a tract called "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." He and his father kept sheep on the same farm for the space of a century, but on account of the loss of his sight, he had, a few months ago, been obliged to give up his occupation. Since this inability, several respectable farmers, who knew his worth, entertained him, by rotation, at their houses; and as a mark of their respect for his memory, had

his remains conveyed from the place of his decease to his own parish, and buried with more than common solemnity.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

On a late investigation before the magistrates of Bath, it appeared that of 300 emigrants, only twenty-five had licences of residence. Many, in consequence, were obliged to leave the city.

The Dorset and Somerset canal advances rapidly; barges are already launched upon it.

At the general meeting of the *Bath and West of England Society*, on the 13th of Sept. the rev. T. BROUGHTON was in the chair. Five samples of cyder from Mr. JEANES, of Althampton, were examined; that made wholly from the Cadbury apple was judged to have the best flavour and body. Mr. CHARLES BAKER, of Bristol, reported on some promising experiments to prevent the smut in wheat, by a cheap preparation. A Devonshire gentleman gave notice, that he intended to exhibit, for the society's premium, in December, a bull, cow, and their offspring, male and female, and several heifers; he wishes this to be considered as a challenge to all other breeders. Another gentleman, of Yeovil, also engages to exhibit at the same time a three years old steer of his own breeding.

*Married.]* At Bath, Mr. John Hopkins, to Miss E. Williams, of Bristol. Sir T. H. Page, of Miford, to Mrs. Everitt, of Bath. E. Bullock, of the island of Jamaica, to Miss D. Harrison, daughter of T. H. esq. many years Attorney General of that island.

At Bristol, Capt. Hutchinson, jun. to Miss Hawkes, daughter of Capt. H. At the Hotwells, the Rev. C. W. Moore, rector of Moira, in Ireland, to Miss E. Vandeleur, sister to Major V.

*Died.]* At Bath, Mrs. Warren. Mr. Amey. Mrs. Hawkins, relict of P. H. esq. Serjeant Surgeon to the King. Lady Sylvester, relict of Sir J. S. and mother to Mr. S. King's counsel. Mr. Parker. Mr. Greenway. R. Ferguson, esq. of Crogdarroch, in Scotland. G. Bryan, esq. B. Roebuck, esq. Mr. Waterman.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Morgan. Mr. G. Williams. Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Bishop. Mrs. Ferris. Mrs. Symes. Mrs. L. Brown. Mr. Bullen. Mr. Farman. At Bristol Hotwells, Mrs. Jennings. Miss Usher.

At Stapleton, suddenly, Mr. E. Moore. At Frome, Mr. C. Taylor. At Weston Super-mare, Mr. C. Day. Near Bristol, Mr. B. Hill.

Aged 90, the Rev. Mr. Secombe, rector of Camely and vicar of Brimpton. At Frampton Cotterell, Mr. Rich. Denby. At Keynsham, Mr. W. Wills.

At Winsford, Mrs. Baker and three of her daughters; they all died in one week of a putrid fever; and about ten days after, the eldest daughter and a man-servant also died of the same disorder.

At Taunton, Mrs. Norman, wife of the Rev. Mr. N. At Dunster, Mr. W. Pinkham. Mrs. A. Pope,



A. Pope, late of Catcombe. Mr. John Mount-  
sevens.

At Shirehampton, Mrs. Harding. At Up-  
lime, Mrs. Dare. At Road, Mr. Noad.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Ford, in the parish of Membury,  
Mrs. Seward. At Cerne Abbas, Mr. John Ab-  
botts, jun. At Sparkford, 27, Mr. John Mogg.

## DEVONSHIRE.

The anniversary meeting of the gentlemen  
educated at the free grammar school, in Exeter,  
was lately celebrated by a very large and re-  
spectable assembly. Mr. Bent and Mr. Watts,  
to whom the annual prizes were adjudged, re-  
cited their Latin compositions. The prizes  
were then presented by Thomas Northmoore,  
esq. and a very handsome compliment was paid  
to Mr. Barnes by the president, for his very  
excellent, but unsuccessful essay, who lamented  
that he had not a third prize to adjudge to so  
deserving an exercise.

On the 22d, at four in the afternoon, by  
some unknown accident, the Amphion frigate,  
Capt Israel Pellew, blew up, with a dreadful  
explosion, as she was lying in Plymouth Sound.  
Of 220, of which the crew consisted, the first  
lieutenant and forty only, were saved.—The  
captain, who had a party of friends to dine with  
him, is alive, but dangerously wounded.

The subscriptions to the Lunatic Asylum  
already amount to 938l. exclusive of 200l.  
transferred in the 3 per cent. consols. The duke  
of Bedford alone gave 200l.

At the last Wilson fair, upwards of 40,000  
sheep were penned, and nearly all sold.

*Married.*] At Ottery St. Mary, Jas. Towns-  
end, esq. Capt. of the Honiton Volunteers, to  
Miss Smith, of Wimple.

At Dawlish, M. le Comte de Passet, an emi-  
grant nobleman, to Mrs. Foulks.

Mr. S. Jeffrey, to Miss Duval, daughter of  
Col. D. of Salcombe.

Sir John Davie, Bart. of Creedy, to Miss Le-  
mon, daughter of Sir W. L. Bart.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. W. Branscombe, at-  
torney.

At Teignmouth, the Rev. W. Short, M.A.  
Rector of Beer Ferrers, Vicar of Thorverton,  
and Prebendary of Exeter.

At Tiverton, Mr. Croffe. At Whitstone,  
Miss Coleman. At St. Sidwell's, Mrs. Vidal,  
relict of R. S. V. esq. At Thorverton, 73, Mr.  
W. Pullen, much lamented and respected.

At Kington Magna, Miss F. Toogood, daugh-  
ter of the Rev. J. T.

## CORNWALL.

At an adjourned general meeting of the pro-  
prietors of the Trevaunance Pier and Harbour,  
it appearing that the sum of six thousand four  
hundred pounds having been expended in erect-  
ing a pier and making a harbour in the Cove of  
Trevaunance, and that the said sum having been  
found insufficient for completing the same, it  
was resolved, that a general meeting be called,  
to determine whether the present proprietors will  
raise and contribute among themselves, in such  
proportions as to them shall seem meet, or by

the admission of new subscribers, any further or  
other sum of money for completing and perfect-  
ing the said work, not exceeding the sum of  
three thousand two hundred pounds.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Mr. A. Fox, jun.  
to Miss Treleven.

*Died.*] At Marazion, suddenly, Mrs. Cole,  
wife of Capt. C. of the Revolutionnaire frigate.

## SOUTH WALES.

*Died.*] At Caermarthen, 77, the Rev. P. Wil-  
liams; editor of three editions of the Welsh Fa-  
mily Bible with Notes, a Welsh Concordance to  
the Bible, and author of several religious tracts.  
He laboured assiduously in the Lord's Vineyard,  
upwards of half a century, through the whole of  
Wales. His funeral was attended by several  
respectable divines of every denomination.

At Bristol Hotwells, 76, the Rev. J. G. Au-  
brey, of Aberpergwm, Glamorganshire.

## NORTH WALES.

*Married.*] At Treganan, Anglesea, W. Mey-  
rick, esq. of Tyfry, to Mrs. Lloyd.

*Died.*] T. Jones, esq. of Garthmill, Mont-  
gomeryshire. At Clutterwood, near Welsh-  
Pool, 86, Mrs. S. Smith.

At Dyffrynale, Miss Yorke, daughter of  
P. Y. esq. of Erthig. At Dublin, Mr. John  
Dean, of Wrexham.

## SCOTLAND.

In the university of Edinburgh, the class of  
literature and philosophy opens on the 12th of  
October; of theology on the 22d of Novem-  
ber; of law on the 15th of November; of  
medicine on the 26th of October. The clinical  
lectures, by Drs. Duncan and Hope, will com-  
mence on the 8th of November.

The classes in the university of Glasgow  
commence on the 10th of October and on the  
2d of November.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Major  
G. Carnegie, to Miss E. Swinton, daughter of  
J. S. esq.—A. Campbell, esq. of Clathick, to  
Miss M. Erskine.

At Halhill, Jas. Todd, esq. of Glendfield, to  
Miss A. Thompson, daughter of W. T. esq.

At Balhary, G. Kinloch, esq. of Kinloch, to  
Miss H. Smyth, daughter of J. S. esq.

At Balyoukan, A. Ferguson, esq. to Miss J.  
Watson, daughter of Dr. E. W. of London.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Miss A. Elphinstone,  
daughter of late A. E. esq.—R. Donaldson, esq.  
Writer to the Signet.—L. Mac Tavish, esq.  
o Dunardry.

At Kingston, A. Burn, esq.—At Lundie  
House, near Dundee, Col. A. Duncan.—At  
Dreghorn House, Mrs. Trotter, relict of A.  
T. esq.

At Craigharnet, Mrs. A. Stirling, wife of  
J. S. esq. and daughter of the late Sir P. H.  
Murray, Bart.—At Greenhill, Miss C. Wat-  
son, daughter of the late Dr. W.

At Dundee, John Haliburton, esq. of Muir-  
ton; Inspector General of Stamp Duties in  
Scotland.—At Herdmanston, Miss E. St.  
Clair.—At Coul House, Sir. A. Mackenzie,  
Bart. Major General in the service of the East  
India Company.

## AGRICULTURAL

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The crops of every kind of Grain have been secured in fine condition, and such plentiful ones are not remembered. This observation applies to Great Britain generally. The PRICES of Grain still however keep up in many markets, though the average price for England and Wales has fallen within the month from 7s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. and when the demand for feed-corn is over, a greater fall may be reasonably expected.

The TURNIPS and LATTERMATHS, which were at a stand during the late dry weather, have been so much brought forward by the late rains, as now to promise well. The FALLOWS for wheat-sowing have also been improved by the same cause, and afford a flattering preface of another good crop.

The SMITHFIELD MARKETS having fallen lately, STORE STOCK felt a depression in consequence; but the late rains will probably be a means of their rising again. BEEF sells at this time in Smithfield from 3s. 4d. to 4s. per stone. MUTTON, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.

Wool looks up again on the prospect of a Spanish war.

Hops in *West Kent* have fallen short at least one third; *Canterbury* has failed generally; and in *Worcestershire* the crop does not promise a fourth. Total duty not more than 90,000l. or 100,000l.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for JULY, 1796, at *Southgate, Middlesex.*

D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.	D.	H.	B.	T.	P.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	30.15	53		NE	clear	15	5	29.09	58		SW	partially clear
P.M.	3	30.01	08		NE	partially clear		1	29.09	75		SW	very clear
	12	30.01	55		E	do.		11	29.75	65		SW	clear after an im-
2	6	30.	00		N	very cloudy--some							mentie display of
						drops of rain in							lightning
						the night	16	6	29.07	63		SW	partially cloudy
	12	29.87	65		N	do.	P.M.	12	29.06	55		SW	clear
	12	29.87	60		N	do.		17	29.06	63		SW	partially clear
3	6	29.82	60		N	partially clear--	P.M.	11	29.08	52		SW	lear
						drizzling rain in		8	29.09	53		SW	cloudy
						the night	P.M.	11	29.07	58		SW	partially clear
	1	29.82	60		NE	cloudy--drizzling		19	29.65	55		SW	very cloudy and
						rain							rainy
	6	29.86	52		NE	cloudy	P.M.	11	29.95	51		SW	clear
	11	29.52	48		NE	do.	20	6	29.95	60		N	do.
4	7	29.08	52		NE	do.	P.M.	3	30.	52		SW	partially clear
P.M.	11	29.63	54		W	do.		11	29.09	58		SW	cloudy
5	6	29.57	54		SW	do. drizzling rain	21	6	29.95	58		SW	do.
P.M.	3	29.37	50		SW	cloudy		3	29.09	66		SW	partially clear
	6	29.41	53		SW	partially clear		11	29.85	50		SW	clear
	11	29.41	50		SW	rainy	22	6	29.75	53		SW	partially clear
6	6	29.03	50		SW	cloudy	P.M.	11	29.08	50		SW	do.
	12	29.04	53		SW	cloudy--showery	23	6	29.07	50		SW	do.
	11	29.53	50		SW	partially clear	P.M.	7	29.07	60		SW	do.
7	6	29.07	48		NW	partially cloudy		11	29.07	53		SW	do.
	3	29.77	50		SW	do.	24	6	29.05	53	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW	heavy rain and a
	11	29.85	46	dur.	SWW	clear							brisk breeze
8	6	29.8	50	last	SWW	partially cloudy	P.M.	4	29.05	68		SW	partially clear
	2	29.07	53	four	SWW	partially cloudy &		11	29.05	50		SW	cloudy
				days		showery	25	6	29.05	58	5	SW	do.
	11	29.08	43	64	NW	partially clear	P.M.	11	29.45	56		SW	do. & windy
9	6	29.08	43	32	NW	do.	26	6	29.45	50		SW	do.
P.M.	11	29.08	52		NW	do.	P.M.	11	29.05	54		SW	do.
10	8	29.07	51		W	cloudy & windy	27	6	29.55	58		SW	partially clear
P.M.	6	29.08	53		NNW	partially clear	P.M.	11	29.07	50		SW	clear
	12	29.08	48		NNW	clear	28	6	29.75	53		SW	partially clear
11	12	29.86	50		NNW	rains very hard	P.M.	11	29.07	56		SW	heavy rain
P.M.	7	29.86	50		NNW	drizzling rain	29	6	29.63	56	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	SW	rainy
	11	29.09	48		NNW	perfectly clear	P.M.	11	29.08	53		SW	clear
12	6	29.09	48		NNW	do.	30	6	29.08	53		SW	do.
P.M.	11	29.08	53		SW	cloudy	P.M.	12	29.83	53		SW	do.
13	6	29.75	55		SW	do.	31	6	29.85	58		W	thick fog
P.M.	11	29.85	53		NW	partially cloudy	P.M.	11	29.08	58		SW	cloudy
14	6	29.08	59		SW	do.							
P.M.	11	29.09	60		SW	cloudy and windy							

\* \* The LAW, DRAMA, &c. are unavoidably omitted.